STATE OF CALIFORNIA {PRIVATE } DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION CALIFORNIA TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES COMMITTEE

MEETING OF THE
CALIFORNIA TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES COMMITTEE

CALTRANS DISTRICT OFFICE

4050 TAYLOR STREET

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92110

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 2010 9:00 A.M.

APPEARANCES

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Hamid Bahadori, Chairperson

Farhad Mansourian

Jacob Babico

John Fisher, Vice Chairperson

Wayne Henley

Jeff Knowles

Robert Maynard

Deborah Wong

CALTRANS PERSONNEL

Devinder Singh

Johnny Bhullar

Jesse Bhullar

Dario Senor

Adam Fukushima

Robert Copp

ALSO PRESENT

Jim Baross

California Bicycle Advisory Committee

Nancy O'Connor

California Air Resources Board

Chad Dorinside

Best Highway Safety Practices Institute

APPEARANCES

ALSO PRESENT (CONTINUED)

Gil Hernandez City of Riverside

Robert Leone San Diego County Bicycle Coalition

Conrad Lipinski City of Dana Point

Kathy Keeyan San Diego County Bicycle Coalition

Mr. Zabir City of Poway, San Diego

Dave Roseman City Engineer, City of Long Beach

Ron Keith Orange County Transportation Authority

Chalap Sadam Traffic Consultant

Edgar Monroy City of San Diego

Steve Shladover U.C. Berkeley Institute of Transportation Studies.

I N D E X

		Page	
Orga	nization Items		
1.	Introduction	1	
2.	Approval of Minutes (September 24, 2009 Meetings)	5	
3.	Membership (Election of Chairman, Vice Chairman)	5	
4.	Public Comments	8	
Agenda Items			
5.	Public Hearing 08-18 Proposal to adopt "NO IDLING COMMERCIAL VEHICLES & SCHOOL BUSES" Sign (Requested by Air Resource Board-Item moved from Tabled Item To Action Items)	9	
	09-23 Proposal to Adopt NO PARKING signs during School days to CA MUTCD Section 2B.39 (Requested By San Bernardino CO.)	57	
	10-1 Proposal to Revise CA MUTCD Section 4D 105(CA) and Table 4D-109 CA MUTCD (Requested By City of Vacaville and Orange Co. Traffic Authority.)	195	
	10-2 Proposal to amend existing typical applications and adopt new TA's for accommodating bicyclists in TTC zones and to Revise CA MUTCD Sections 6D.101(CA) and 6G.05 and added a new Table 6H-1(CA)	104	
6.	Request for Experimentation		
	10-3 Experiment with Second Train Warning Sign "Additional Train May Approach" with a Symbol Sign (Submitted by City of Riverside)	42	
	10-4 Experiment with Bicycle Box at the Signalized Intersection (Submitted by Caltrans District 5)	158	

V

I N D E X

Agenda Items (Continued)		Page
7.	Discussion Items	
	10-5 When Children are Present (School Sign)	308
	10-6 Proposal to Restructure the CTCDC	333
8.	Information on CA MUTCD Training	
9.	Information Items	
	10-7 MUTCD 2009	317
10.	Tabled Item	
	08-22 Proposal to Amend CA MUTCD Section 10C.15 & 10C.23 (Item deferred)	
	06-7 MUTCD 2003 Revision No. 1 (Pharmacy Signing) (Proposed to Adopt Pharmacy Signing in CA)	
11.	Next Meeting	372
12.	Adjournment	377

<u>PROCEEDINGS</u>

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Good morning. We are going to call the meeting to order, so I'd appreciate it if you'd take your seats please.

Can you hear us back there? Okay, no problem, we don't need our mics. These mics that you see are for recording, the man transcribing the minutes of the meeting.

Good morning everyone. I'm going to call the meeting of January 21st of the California Traffic Control Devices Committee to order. My name is Hamid Bahadori, I'm with the Automobile Club of Southern California.

By the way, before we go and we start with the introduction, I would like to congratulate our Committee for having the foresight, it rains in San Diego only ten days of the year and it rains this hard once every ten years, so a few months ago we knew to pick the right date, you know, and just also that we know how well we are in forecasting and planning.

We are going to start with the introduction and we'll go with my right -- actually, Farhad, if you don't mind, first I would like to thank the District 11 for hosting the meeting, and we have a representative from District 11. This is a wonderful room. I was just sharing with Bill that this room is named after Jesus Garcia, who was a former District Director here, and Jesus and I serve

on another Committee and I called him and I said, hey, we are meeting in your room, you want to show up? And he was in the hospital last week so, he's doing well now but, he didn't want to get out here in this wet weather. But, a recognition of Mr. Garcia also.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

UNIDENTIFIED SAN DIEGO REPRESENTATIVE: want to say a few words, say thank you and welcome the Committee down to San Diego and, you know, like he mentioned, it's not very often I get to come in and say a few words and say, gee, you know, usually I say enjoy our weather, you know, go out. I guess I can't do that this time so I'm kind of stumped but, on the flip side, I appreciate you guys coming down and being here and taking advantage of our facilities. We appreciate you and welcome you. I think the weather, on the flip side, I know you guys are involved a lot with the delineation of the different traffic measures that we use out on our facilities and our highways, and today is a good example of where it's really important to have very clear and well, you know, designed and signed and delineated facilities, because when you have this inclement weather, you don't want people looking around trying to figure out where they're going and what they're doing, because they're concentrating on the road. think it's good in that regard. And that's about it. just want to say thank you and, you know, certainly come

down anytime you can. I appreciate your coming down to the Region, and we appreciate you being here.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you very much. We appreciate you allowing us to use your facilities.

Okay, with that, we're going to go to introduction, and I'm going to start on the right side of the table.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Good morning everybody, I'm Farhad Mansourian, I'm with Marin County Public Works, and I'm one of the two representatives of Counties in California.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: My name is Jeff Knowles, I'm the City Traffic Engineer for the City of Vacaville, and I am here representing The League of California Cities Northern Section.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: I'm Wayne Henley with the Caltrans Traffic Operations.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: I'm Robert Maynard with the California Highway Patrol.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Good morning. I'm John Fisher, I work for the City of Los Angeles, Department of Transportation, and I represent the League of California Cities Southern Half of the State.

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: I'm Deborah Wong with AAA Northern California.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Good morning, I am Jacob Babico, I work for the County of San Bernardino, I represent the Southern California of the CSAC.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: I'm Devinder Singh, working for Caltrans and Secretary of the Committee.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. And it's our tradition that we go through the audience. We want to know who you are and what organization you represent. And in order for us to prioritize the agenda items, so that if there's one person here for a single item, it doesn't wait for an item that has 20 people who want to speak, if you please tell us which item you're here for. If you're just observing, then we thank you for that also.

I'm going to start here.

(Audience Introductions.)

committee Chairperson Bahadori: Okay. So, we are going to go through -- we are going to make -- colleagues, if you don't mind, we are going to make a little bit self-adjustment. I see one person only for one item, and two ladies for one item, I really don't want to hold them up for the bicycle timing issue. So, we'll entertain those first and get them off the table, then we'll have the rest of the meeting for the bicycle timing issue.

Item No. 2, Approval of Minutes. Have you had a chance to look at the minutes? Now, as you see, we have our

Beta minutes, we have a transcriber who takes word by word,
be careful what you say. So, you can't say that's not what
I said, or have a comment, except if you want to modify your
comments you made.

Any comments? Any motion to approve the minutes?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: So moved.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: Second.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: There's a motion and second. Anyone in opposition?

(No response.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Motion passes unanimously.

Item No. 3, we don't want to go there. I'm happy doing what I'm doing -- (laughter). No, this is our election time and I'm going to open the floor for nominations. By floor, I mean to the membership, for nomination for a Chairman for next year.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: I move John Fisher for Chairman.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: There's a motion for John Fisher to be our next Chairman. Is there a second to that motion?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I second.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: There's a motion and a second, I close the nomination. All those in favor?

```
Any other nomination?
1
 2
               (No response.)
 3
               COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Seeing none, all
 4
     those in favor of John Fisher, say aye?
 5
               (Ayes.)
 6
               COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Aye. Did you say
 7
     aye, John?
 8
               (Laughter.)
9
               COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.
10
               COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Silently.
11
               COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. If you say
12
     it silently, the motion passes unanimously.
13
               Now, we have a motion for Vice Chair.
14
               COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: I move Jacob Babico.
               COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Motion for
15
16
     Mr. Babico as a Vice Chair. A second to that?
17
               COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Second.
18
               COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: There's a motion
19
     and second. Any other nomination?
20
               (No response.)
21
               COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Seeing none, all
22
     those in favor?
23
               (Ayes.)
24
               COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Aye. Including
25
     Mr. Babico himself, right? The motion passes unanimously.
```

So, our new Chairman and Vice Chair will be Mr. Fisher as Chair and Mr. Babico as a Vice Chair. And they will take over now or next meeting?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: What is the protocol?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Next meeting.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So, next meeting you take over. Come prepared, bring your own gavel, otherwise I give you this, you know.

item that's not on the agenda but, on behalf of the whole Committee, we wanted to thank you for your service over the last two years as serving as Chair of the Committee. The Committee Chair has quite a balancing act to do, tries to keep the meeting moving, tries to make sure we focus in on the discussion and don't go off on tangents, tries to make sure that all points of view are heard, not only from the Committee Members, but also those visitors who have come to attend the meeting, and tries to make sure that we resolve things in a fair, equitable and manner that stands the test of scrutiny. And so we'd like to thank you for your serving as Chairman over the last two years, and we'd like to present you a plaque that commemorates that appreciation. So, thank you very much.

(Applause.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you very

much. I just wish that you had given me that speech when I took over, because I didn't know I was supposed to do all those things.

(Laughter.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: But thank you very much, it's very, very kind of you, appreciate it.

Okay. Moving on, we go to Public Comments at this time. If there are any members of the public who wish to address the Committee on items that are not on the agenda, but are within the purview of the Committee, this is the time but the Committee will not be able to make any decisions, since it's not on the agenda.

Any members of the Public?

(No response.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Seeing none, we close the Public Comments. Any member comments at this point?

(No response.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Just something to share, and Mr. Henley and I were discussing it yesterday, the National MUTCD has been adopted for 2009, and over we have two years to adopt the -- re-adopt the manual or go through the California supplement, whatever. Having lived through the adoption of the first MUTCD for the last four and a half and five years, we are glad to have Johnny back

there to take on this task also but, we are embarking on another major activity in the Committee and there are going to be workshops and probably more than a regular number of meetings over the next two years.

Mr. Henley, do you want to share something?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Actually, I think Johnny was going to mention that near the end of the meeting, what we're going to be doing. So, if you want to just leave it till the end.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So, we'll leave it until then.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Yeah.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So, let's go first to the Item 08-18, the Proposal to adopt "No Idling Commercial Vehicles & School Buses". This is coming back to us, we visited this a couple of times.

Mr. Henley.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Okay. You know, a number of years, about two, three years ago, we had this issue on the Agenda and then it came up and there was, I guess, a discussion, and I think they needed a clearer policy. So, since then the ARB has gotten clearer policy and Nancy O'Connor, I guess, is here and she's going to tell us, you know, what they found and what they'd like to see happen.

MS. O'CONNOR: Okay. Actually -- okay -- Hi everybody, I'm Nancy O'Connor from the California Air Resources Board. Thank you for re-hearing this.

My predecessor had left before I had a chance to discuss with him what he had done on this proposal. I'm not really sure what it was he wanted to clarify on here. This, the reason I'm here today is almost more a fact finding than it is explaining but, if you guys have questions, I'll be happy to answer them.

The proposal, as you know, is for the signage and we have been mandated through the Legislature in AB-233 of 2007, to put signage up and down the State on State properties. And I think there was an issue last time regarding places where they could and could not put them, is that correct?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: That's correct.

MS. O'CONNOR: Okay. And our current proposal is on State properties like the Highway Patrol at their scales and inspection facilities, on Caltrans owned rest stops, State Parks, Capitol Building, Campuses through the UC System and the CSU System, and State owned buildings and facilities with loading docks. And freeway on and off ramps.

Now, are these facilities allowed, where we could place the signage?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I think, Ms. O'Connor, I think the question, if I recall, and members speak up to refresh my memory because it's been like at least one year where we have looked at this --

MS. O'CONNOR: Oh yeah.

committee Chairperson Bahadori: And unfortunately, I didn't have a chance to go back and look at all the minutes of those two meetings. I think one of the questions, at least from the members, were some allowance so they can be used on municipality properties also. That they not be restricted only for the State facilities, but if a city or a county decides that they want to use the signs, that they be included also.

MS. O'CONNOR: Yeah, actually --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Right, yeah.

MS. O'CONNOR: Okay. Our newest plan on this was actually we've got somebody assigned to actually work with and contact various cities and counties throughout the state and work directly with them. Is that something that we should pursue or is it something we should do a different way, through Caltrans, all work together on one, as one Committee?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, because the idea was that, and again, you know, members jump in, especially representatives of the cities and the counties,

was the idea was that the policy intend of the ARB Board was, the California Resource Board, was that if you wanted to improve air quality you have to restrict or eliminate as much as you can idling of commercial vehicles.

MS. O'CONNOR: Right.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And so you have to be able to enforce these signs throughout the state.

MS. O'CONNOR: Right.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And the stated owned facilities are a small part of the whole state infrastructure, so that -- and not that every city and the county should be obligated to put the signs on and enforce them but being given the option.

MS. O'CONNOR: Yes.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Mansourian?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: I think one of our issues that we raised was the language AB-233 had, which only specified state properties.

MS. O'CONNOR: Right.

 $\label{thm:committee} \mbox{COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN:} \quad \mbox{And we were asking} \\ \mbox{for clarification.}$

MS. O'CONNOR: Okav.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: The clarification was, does that mean that on non-state, like cities and counties, were not allowed to or -- and that's what we were

asking for Air Resources Board to clarify for us.

MS. O'CONNOR: I think -- okay --

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Because there was an interest on the Committee to do this but, it was beyond the state, and we weren't sure if the AB-233 allows us or not.

MS. O'CONNOR: Okay. I think AB-233, when they put out these state facilities, I think they were just giving examples as where they wanted it on state property.

But, I will check into that then.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: So, that's the clarification.

MS. O'CONNOR: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: So, specifically the question is, can we also put these on city and county facilities if they wish to do so.

MS. O'CONNOR: Okay.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, and especially since the sign mentions specifically commercial vehicles and school buses, and the majority of the school buses, if they're going to be idling, they're going to be on local jurisdiction properties, not the state properties.

MS. O'CONNOR: Right, right, okay. There are a couple of counties in the state, or there's a city, the City of Sacramento and the County of Placer, already have their own ordinances and their own signs, I think. I'm not sure

about the signage but, I know they have their own ordinances. And we are going to include them as best we can. We're going to be contacting these cities and counties throughout the state, and we would like to put the signs everywhere that we can.

My section is in charge of the enforcement of this regulation and, I've got to tell you, I get more calls from people who have received citations for this and they're angry that there's no sign and no one knew about it. So, I think this is really a very important initiative. But, we were planning on working with them one by one.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Fisher?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: As I recall part of the discussion, when this came up before, I expressed a concern that trying to prohibit idling vehicles might lead some elected officials to say we need it at bus stops, we need it at where tour buses go, we need it wherever trucks congregate, resulting in a signing problem that would not be sustainable for local agencies. So, there were several areas of clarification.

One, does this apply only to state owned property?

And if not, is it, is this law not a general law that applies throughout California, where if something is automatically prohibited statewide, you don't need signing to prohibit it. It's automatically prohibited.

And so I thought the intent was to remind those drivers, on certain state facilities such as the rest stops, just as a reminder to them to be sure not to idle your vehicles here because of the pollution it causes. But, I have to express some concern that if this were to be expanded to say, oh, local jurisdictions can do this as well, then there would be some elected officials seeking easy answers to idling questions, to say we need signs to prohibit the bus in the layover zone from idling, where it's automatically prohibited without signing.

MS. O'CONNOR: That's correct, it is prohibited, it is a statewide regulation.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Right.

MS. O'CONNOR: And --

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: So, therefore, you wouldn't have to have a sign --

MS. O'CONNOR: No.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: -- to prohibit it --

MS. O'CONNOR: Right.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: But it would be used as a reminder, in specific cases, on specific facilities, to let them know be sure not to idle.

MS. O'CONNOR: Correct, that is correct.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: And that's why I thought then that the direction was to limit this at those locations

where it was most problematic, which was at the rest stops and the other locations that are mentioned here.

MS. O'CONNOR: That is correct.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Any other questions from our members?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: This seems to me almost like a no littering type, you know, you put it where you think you have a problem. I think the sign could use some work, you know, maybe I'd like to see — and another thing is the sign, at least the proposed sign I saw, didn't say anything about diesel. I think this is focused on diesel.

MS. O'CONNOR: Actually, the two regulations, there's the commercial vehicle idling, which is aimed directly at diesel vehicles. The school bus idling one though is for any fuel, any vehicle that is carrying school pupils from K through 12 is subject to the regulation for school vehicles. They can only idle five minutes when they're away from a school area. So, if it was a school bus pulling in and it happened to run on gasoline which, you know, is unusual but, if it did, that vehicle can still only idle for five minutes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: How do you -- I noticed there's like 12 exemptions or something like that, a lot of them.

MS. O'CONNOR: Yeah, sure.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: And I'm not sure how we -- we obviously can't convey all those exemptions on a sign.

MS. O'CONNOR: No, no, no, it's just a reminder sign for them, as he was saying, you know, to be wary that this regular does exist, and it is enforced.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Chief, what is the CHP's enforcement perspective on this?

before John basically said it for me, the code does not require that there be a sign present to enforce the statute. It is a law that can be enforced whether it's signed or not. But, what I see is exactly what John was saying, that you, it seems that these would be placed in locations where there is a problem. I think that if you're going to put a sign up, it needs to be as clear as possible what you're aiming at. And Mr. Henley, you brought up that school buses and commercial vehicles but, it's diesel commercial vehicles, so there is that separation.

MS. O'CONNOR: Right.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: The way I was reading the request for the signage was that somewhere in the code it talked about that the regulation would include a public outreach effort and would include public education. And I see this as a means to accomplish that. But, as far as the enforcement side of it, whether there's a sign or not, it

can be enforced. And in fact, we do, when I was the Commander at the Capitol, we used to go out with ARB, the ARB representatives, issuing citations to the buses idling on 10th Street.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Any other questions?

(No response.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Hearing none, thank you. We may call you back. I have to open this to public hearing and see if there are any other people who want to talk on this.

MS. O'CONNOR: Okay.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. This is a Public Hearing Item, we are going to open it to members of the public. Anybody who wishes to share their views with the Committee on this item?

MR. DORINSIDE: Chad Dorinside, Best Highway Safety Practices Institute.

This is the classic example of why State

Legislature shouldn't be regulating things under Interstate

Commerce. How would a person coming in from another state

know that this idling law exists? What do you do in places

like where I live in Tahoe, where the temperature outside

can be ten or 15, or zero degrees? What do you do in areas

where the idling is a factor of keeping alive?

It's too broad. If the Federal Highway 1 2 Administration wants to do an idling program with the EPA or 3 whatever, then they should formulate a nationwide standard 4 for all the states to adopt. This ad hoc city by city, 5 county by county, if someone calls and claims they got a ticket because they don't know what the rules are, someone 6 just said there's 12 exceptions, how would anybody know what 7 8 those 12 exceptions are, even when there are exceptions? Ιn 9 other words, all these traffic control devices have 10 consequences from a legal standpoint, and somebody needs to 11 address those when we're addressing traffic control devices, because the traffic control device doesn't stand out alone, 12 13 there's an enforcement side, and on the enforcement side it has consequences. And in this particular case, this is an 14 15 interstate commerce law, period, that affects interstate 16 commerce. Because once you enter a roadway, you're involved 17 in interstate commerce, even if you don't leave the state. 18 And I just think that it needs to be re-thought 19 and then someone needs to figure out with the Feds how it's

And I just think that it needs to be re-thought and then someone needs to figure out with the Feds how it's going to be implemented so all the states do the same thing, so each city and county doesn't have a different rule.

There's 80,000 different entities in the United States that have authority over the roadway in some way or another, and there's no way anybody could go from roadway to roadway, city to city, sign to sign, or no sign, and know what

20

21

22

23

24

25

standard applies. Thank you.

raised some very, very good points but, they're all policy points and this is not a -- we are a technical Committee. Those policy issues have already been decided and debated, I assume by the State Legislature, when they adopted AB-233, and the Air Resources Board when they adopted Section 2480 of their policy. Those are good points, but not the purview and the jurisdiction of the Committee. We're only dealing with the sign part of it. Those decisions have already been made by others and we have no authority over them.

Anybody else who has a comment on this?

(No response.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Seeing none, thank you. I close the Public Hearing.

Thank you Ms. O'Connor.

Mr. Mansourian?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Hearing the Air
Resources Board staff and Committee members, you know, this
law exists, we don't need a sign, and those who drive these
kind of vehicles should know the rule and those who don't,
they're going to have to read it once they get a ticket.
So, it seems to me one way we can educate is if we come up
with a sign, as it's proposed, then as part of the signage,
don't we usually come up with words "this is applicable" and

what have you, and that's, I think, our way of promoting some rules. Right now, if you look at our staff report, page 12 of 80, it tells you what this is applicable to, which is basically it says diesel fuel, commercial vehicles over 10,000 pounds, and it lists the exceptions. For example, the speaker was saying how about if I need it for heating the car, it says that's exempt but, none of us know. So, I think by coming up with a sign and writing the regulation, it can address what Mr. Chairman, and John, you were talking about. In other words, we bring it from being a hidden law, perhaps into a more education. I can see good application for us in the counties, but right now it's the law and we can do it, and somebody can be cited with no sigh. So, that's why I support doing something, but we just need to make sure that it doesn't become a free for all, because I do share John's concern that this doesn't become for every bus stop.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

like --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Let me ask

Caltrans staff one question. Typically, when a sign comes

to us, there is an attached insert in the California MUTCD

that addresses all these issues. I don't see that.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: That is on page ten.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, but that is

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: At the bottom.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: -- that's like a very small section and you're not really addressing the issues that Mr. Mansourian brought up. Do we need to expand, or let me ask this actually, it's a question that Devinder brought to my attention. I don't know even if it's the purview of the Air Resources Board to start allowing these things, if the actual 233 language, AB-233 does not mention it, and it says the state, then technically it becomes like a state facility sign. I don't know if it's something done administratively or the Air Quality -- or Air Resources Board can make that decision, or you need to get modifying legislative language to allow the use of this for municipalities?

MS. O'CONNOR: For what? I'm sorry.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Because the language AB-233 specifically says the state. Could you come to the podium because he is recording, he is not going to be able to hear it.

MS. O'CONNOR: Okay.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: You just said that the AB-233, it says state facilities.

MS. O'CONNOR: Yes.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, does that kind of preclude already the other municipalities, or do you need modifying legislative or -- legislative language?

MS. O'CONNOR: Well, what it says is kind of loose. It says, "The education and outreach component shall include the placement of signs and other materials in multiple languages where appropriate, in locations where significant numbers of idling trucks and engines have been found, especially locations near schools and residential communities." And residential communities to me would be communities, I mean other than state facilities. "To ensure that operators of trucks traveling through the state and other affected individuals and businesses are aware of the state diesel engine idling requirements."

So, I think it's pretty loose. I think we can put it, you know, anywhere where it's allowable.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Thank you.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I had a question. It sounds like there's two issues, one is this action by the

facilities but, in reading the actual code, there's nothing

in the code that calls out state only facilities. So, it

Board to promote the public education process on state

looks like it applies throughout the state and then this is

21 just a separate issue where they want to use the sign for

22 public education purposes. So, I mean there's nothing in

the code that would prohibit us from using this for roadways

24 and local agencies.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I know, but the

support language in the section kind of says state owned properties, it kind of makes it confusing.

Let me ask you this, Mr. Henley, do you think this is ready for the Committee to make a decision or do you want to rehash these issues with the Air Resources Board staff and bring it back?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: At the very least, we need to take a look at that sign.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: So, I think we basically should bring it back for a final decision at the next meeting.

MS. O'CONNOR: Okay. I have no problem with doing anything to that sign. That was just a, you know, something to throw out there. We're not sign designers and maybe you have some expertise --

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: We'll help you with this.

MS. O'CONNOR: -- expertise on that would be appreciated.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: We don't want to unduly delay items, and this has been on our agenda for at least a year, year and a half, a good year.

MS. O'CONNOR: That was actually partly our fault.

And we had to -- we were waiting for a legislative change

proposal to come through. We were trying to change some of the vehicle codes to allow local police and CHP to more easily enforce this regulation, because they have the authority to enforce it in the regulation but, they don't have a good vehicle code with a, you know, a bail schedule so, they tend not to enforce this one. So, we were waiting for the Legislative change proposal but, you know, with the fiscal year the way it's been going, it's just been languishing so, we just decided to go ahead with it without and just use the regulation for the state.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Fisher?

must touched on the point I wanted to raise. If a local jurisdiction wanted to post signs, and wanted to enforce it, usually they look to the Vehicle Code to see what infraction there is. And so I wanted to ask the Highway Patrol, as well as you, how could they cite some Air Resources Code as being in violation of a rule of the road?

MS. O'CONNOR: Well, they have done it. There's a couple of Vehicle Codes that are in there that can kind of work but, they're kind of a stretch. And right now, they're not actively enforcing it. They can enforce other things though, like for example, if there's a vehicle park, you know, you see vehicles pull in, the trucks that are carrying all the new cars, a lot of times they like to park in the

center lane there and idle while they're unloading everything, they're not supposed to do that, they can cite for that, or if you have, you know, --

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: They can cite what code for that?

MS. O'CONNOR: Well, I don't know the code right off the top of my head, I could get that for you.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Well, but I'd like to ask the Highway Patrol --

MS. O'CONNOR: There's -- they can't idle in the center lane --

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: -- how you handle that?

MS. O'CONNOR: -- of a roadway.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Right.

MS. O'CONNOR: So, there are codes but they're not good codes. It's difficult for Police to enforce this, and that was what our Legislative change proposal was about. However, our agency has our own inspectors who go up and down the state all the time, day after day, and they write citations for this. And this is where people will call up and they — some have never heard of the regulations, and thought that maybe they could idle at the rest area, because it's a rest area, so the signage is needed. But, as far as who can enforce it? It can be enforced by our state inspectors, it can be enforced by local Air District

inspectors, and they can actually cite from this code, from 13 CCR 2485. The only people who are having difficulty enforcing this right now are local law enforcement.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: And we can cite for CCR violations. When we talk about it not being a good code or a good section, I think may be cumbersome or straightforward is maybe a better way to describe it.

MS. O'CONNOR: Okay. But not impossible.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: There's a roundabout way you have to go about issuing a citation, by referencing the CCR and referencing your authority to cite the CCR, it's a more cumbersome process to actually issue the violation but, we have the authority to do it.

I think, it seems to me what is before this

Committee or what our purview is, kind of responding to the
other speaker's comments, was the law is in effect and there
seems to be a requirement or a desire to be able to post
signs. So, we need to be able to approve some verbiage on
the signs and make a determination on where those would be
allowed or not be allowed to be posted. But then, just like
Mr. Fisher said, if it's an approved sign, then the locals
are going to put it up where they feel it's necessary,
right, once it's an approved sign.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Once it is an approved sign, there will be pressure to put it up at many school

zones, bus stops, etcetera, layover zones.

Having heard the comments that there isn't really yet a Vehicle Code section, therefore there's not a citation associated with this, with the bail associated with it, I'd like to be supportive of helping the Air Resources Board remind motorists at specific facilities, you know, that idling is in violation with the statewide law. But, it seems like until we get something into the Vehicle Code, it would be best then to keep this off street, like at your rest stops --

MS. O'CONNOR: They get cited --

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: -- and places like that, and let you enforce it, rather than releasing it to the Police and Traffic Officers who don't really have anything to cite yet.

MS. O'CONNOR: Well, they can cite it but, this really isn't for the Police, it's for the Air District inspectors and for the Air Resources. We are out -- we write a lot of citations.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Right, but if local jurisdiction start installing these signs, then you would expect the Police to enforce it, and they're oblivious to this, because you're the best enforcement entity. So, that's why I would support keeping this on the specific off street sites to allow you to remind drivers not to idle.

But, I do have some concerns about expanding this to city streets, since it is a statewide law, at this time.

MS. O'CONNOR: I believe, though, that the Legislative change proposal will eventually be accepted, and it will make it, and they will be having this authority to write the citations easily.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: At that time then maybe, you know, one option, Mr. Chairman, is to kind of restrict it to just the off street statewide facilities as proposed here, and then at such time that this — there's a change in the Vehicle Code, to see how well this has been working and to see if we want to then expand this to remind drivers on city streets of this restriction. I just think maybe we're getting a little bit ahead of ourselves.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay

Jeff?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, I did want to point out that it would be very helpful for me, as a Traffic Engineer, to have a standardized regulatory sign, simply because many cities like ours have municipal ordinances that allow for the enforcement of regulatory signs. And quite often my officers, when they want to give out a slightly less expensive ticket, in fact will write for the sign violation rather than the Vehicle Code violation, because it actually comes with lesser penalties but still does the

education that we want it to do. So, but the main need I have, because I do get these requests, is for an official sign format, so we're not having to make something up.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Well, does the Vehicle

Code give local jurisdictions the authority to enforce this

type of restriction? I don't think it does yet.

MS. O'CONNOR: It's actually -- their authority is in the regulation, it's in the state regulation.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: It's right here.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Okay, point it out to me.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: It gives the authority to Air Resources Board and Peace Officers, Section 830.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Okav.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: Which covers all local, state law enforcement.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Okay.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Moving on, any other comments or questions from any members?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Well, you know, it looks like, you know, the proposed language for the MUTCD covers where we are right now, as far as this is basically putting signs, if we agree, on state property. Now, like in Sacramento County, you say the County or the City has said you can do it all over the City so, I guess you could put

them on the -- but according to this, you can put them on state property, not on the city street. And of course most of us have parked around the Capitol, well, we aren't on state property, we're on a city street, so I don't know how you deal with that issue.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, the CCR violations, you know, that all the local law enforcement agencies, they use that if they want, the CHP does. But, the way that the language is now, it very specifically, because the standard just says that it has to be within 100 feet of the area but, the support language very specifically restricts the use for the state property. So, the question I think to the Committee, I don't know if you want actually a vote today or if you want some feedback from the Committee on the language and on the sign itself, and then you work it with the Air Resources Board, the staff, and bring it back.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Does the Committee feel like it needs to see this again?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Chief?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: Mr. Chair, my question

I guess is just, if this is statewide law and if it is

applicable everywhere, and I realize the support language

that's written here, which is drafted by someone at some

point, but do we have the ability in this Committee to

recommend only allowing a sign that advertises statewide law

on specific locations? 1 2 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Good question. 3 If the state law is the way that you say, that your 4 inspectors are going up and down the state --5 MS. O'CONNOR: Everywhere. COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: -- regardless 6 7 where they are, they could be sitting in a shopping center, 8 for all we know, on private property, and still they get a 9 ticket from the Air Resources Board, then is that the 10 purview of the Committee to say that the sign shall be 11 erected only on state property? 12 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Yes, we are. 13 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yes? COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Because of the 14 15 Assembly Bill that has been passed. If that wasn't the 16 case, no, but the Assembly Bill says only on state property, 17 and state is saying we cannot put up a sign on a state 18 highway. 19 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's not what 20 she said. 21 MS. O'CONNOR: Actually, it says residential 22 communities. 23 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's not what 24 she said. She said residential communities.

MS. O'CONNOR: AB-233 says residential

25

communities. 1 2 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, so the --3 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: What page are you 4 on? 5 MS. O'CONNOR: I'm on -- well -- actually, I'm reading from my own proposal that I brought with me. I'm 6 7 not sure if you have -- if you would like to --8 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Your letter of 9 January 21st, second paragraph from the bottom, "These signs 10 need to be strategically placed at state owned properties." 11 MS. O'CONNOR: Okay. Well, when we --12 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: That's what you 13 signed. MS. O'CONNOR: Yes, I did. And the reason for 14 15 that was, is we were going to work individually with the 16 communities, and so when we were talking about coming here, 17 we were really only concerned with state owned properties. 18 I wasn't aware that the support language only said state. 19 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. We have 20 spent 45 minutes on this issue. I thought this was going to 21 be much faster. 22 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: I don't think this 23 is ready, because I don't think there is an adequate 24 communication between Air Resources Board and State.

Yeah. It may be

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI:

25

better if we bring this back, if it doesn't hamper your efforts, or your efforts --

MS. O'CONNOR: No, that's fine, I have no problem.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: If you have the

time, well, we might suggest to see how the rest of you guys think about it. If you go back and, first of all, get clarification on the AB-233, is that restricting? Because if the Legislative has said state property only, there's no way that this Committee is allowed to say you can put it

wherever. So, we have to implement the State Legislature's wish.

The second thing is just look at the sign and helping with the design of the signage. Do you guys have any comment on the sign, before they go back and work the sign, on the sign specific, regardless of where we put it?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: You mean the one on page

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: TOU Mean the one on p

17 11?

18 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, the page 19 11.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Well, the sign is very generic, it says commercial vehicles. It could be UPS trucks with four wheels, it could be 10,000 pound trucks, 18 wheelers. Are these covered as commercial?

MS. O'CONNOR: Yes. Commercial --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: But in places you said

10,000 pounds. 1 2 MS. O'CONNOR: The regulation for commercial 3 vehicle idling is specific to vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or above. 4 5 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: But the sign doesn't say 6 that, it just says commercial vehicle. 7 MS. O'CONNOR: Well, when you're talking about school buses --8 9 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I'm talking about the 10 sign. 11 MS. O'CONNOR: Right. COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, are you 12 13 suggesting that a weight number be added to the sign? COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Well, you need to be --14 15 to clarify it, I mean is that for five tons and over or not? 16 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Any other 17 thoughts or suggestions? Deborah? 18 COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: Yeah, I also have a 19 question about diesel, is it just for diesel? 20 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yeah. 21 MS. O'CONNOR: No. 22 COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: No. 23 MS. O'CONNOR: It's not, because the school bus 24 idling regulation is for all fuels. The only vehicle that's

exempt from the school bus idling regulation is an electric

25

1 vehicle, or any --2 COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: What about natural gas? 3 MS. O'CONNOR: Natural gas is subject to it. 4 COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Well, you know, as I 5 said, because of the number of exceptions, I think a generic 6 sign is more appropriate than trying to cover every possible 7 contingency. So, I think something like idling and then 8 maybe a little prohibition, you know, those little circles 9 with the idling and then the red cross across it or 10 something so that it's ah, maybe I shouldn't be idling. 11 But, you know, if they think they know the law and they know they're exempt, then they can just keep on right 12 13 idling. MS. O'CONNOR: Right. I've seen that actually in 14 15 other states. We're not the only state that has this 16 regulation, there's a number of others. 17 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Is this sign 18 prepared by Caltrans's staff or --19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, this is a just a 20 mockup --21 COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: This is a quick mockup. 22 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: It can be modified as 23 suggested by the Committee. 24 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Any other

suggestions on the sign? The language, I don't think we are

25

ready until we hear the clarification on the legal issue.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: I'd like to get some feedback on that concept for a sign, because I don't want to bring a sign back and then, you know, argue at another meeting.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah. So,

Mr. Babico has made a comment that since this sign and this
law applies to vehicles only over 10,000 pounds, maybe the
sign has to say so. That's one comment.

Any other comments on the sign?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: One comment I have is the size of the lettering. This is for a stopped vehicles, because on freeway or on state route the four inch size of regulatory sign, I think is substandard or something. They cannot read it unless they park or they stop. And the reflective sheeting doesn't need to be more than engineering grade, because it's at stop condition, or parked condition.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Those are our comments for Caltrans and ARB staff.

Mr. Mansourian?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: To followup what Jacob says, I'm now more confused, because on page 12 of the staff report it cites the CCR Title 13, and it shows exactly what is applicable here. And it's very specific, and it is diesel fueled commercial vehicle 10,000 pounds. So, it's

talking about, you know, a capacity and a type of -- but 1 2 Nancy, you are saying no, it's applicable to everything. 3 So, what I'd like to see is a clarification. If it is 4 10,000 pounds, then the sign needs to refer to that, that's 5 my feedback for the sign. If it is not 10,000 pounds, and this is applicable to any commercial vehicle that cannot 6 7 idle, then we can leave it general. That's my feedback. 8 But, we need to clarify that, because to me a commercial 9 vehicle is any vehicle that has a commercial license. 10 MS. O'CONNOR: Right. 11 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: And commercial 12 license can be any delivery --13 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: It's a taxi cab. COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Correct. So, that's 14 15 where my feedback for the sign is, it depends on what is 16 really the law. So, I appreciate hearing a relationship between these two at our next meeting. Thank you. 17 18 MS. O'CONNOR: Okay. 19 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And the type of 20 fuel as well. 21 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Correct. 22 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Ms. Wong? 23 COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: Well, it seems that the commercial vehicles are diesel only, and it's a little 24

confusing. I wonder if there should be two signs, because

25

they won't really be used in the same places. So, no idling school buses used, you know, on the school grounds and at campuses, and the commercial vehicles at the rest stops and other places, that there could be two separate signs.

That's my comment.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Any other comments? Mr. Fisher?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Just a final question for the lady from the Air Resources Board.

Given that you've got a public information campaign out to the drivers of school buses and commercial vehicles, why do you think you need a sign?

MS. O'CONNOR: Well we're still not getting to everybody, and I know this because of the feedback I get on the phone when people call in after they've been cited by this regulation. And numerous cities have asked for signs, and they're angry that there aren't signs. And we have done a lot of outreach, we have visited a lot of businesses, we've gone to association meetings, we've worked extensively with the California Trucking Association, we are constantly handing out information about this regulation, and have but, we're still just not getting to everybody. We've even got — it's even in the commercial driver handbook, every commercial driver is supposed to read that book and on page eight of that book it talks about the idling regulation.

I don't know why people still don't know. Most, if it's a long haul trucker, they know, that groups knows. They go to -- they belong to associations, they talk to each other at truck stops. The people that don't know are the delivery drivers. And most delivery vehicles are over 10,000 pounds. Even the little small ones are usually around 15, like a Federal Express van, that's over 10,000, UPS drivers, those are all over 10,000. Those people though, like for Fed Ex and UPS, they've been instructed by their company not to idle. They're not the ones we're worried about. It's the little, the driver who leaves his house and he goes to work, and he gets in his truck and he's in Sacramento and he drives to Reno and back every day, he doesn't hang out with other truck drivers, you know, he comes back to the yard, he gets in his car and he goes home. Those are the people that actually don't know and would really benefit by this sign. Some of the long haul truckers still don't know.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: So, you think having a sign wherever this independent truck driver may load, would be more effective than some outreach effort?

MS. O'CONNOR: Well, it would be best if they read the Commercial Driver Handbook.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Well, I'm sure they read the Commercial Driver Handbook as much as we all

1 | read the Driver Handbook that the DMV puts out.

MS. O'CONNOR: Exactly. I don't know how else to get his information out. They've done mass mailings. I don't know. Anyway --

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Well, you're educating them one at a time as they get a ticket. You know what, I hate to see a proliferation of more signs basically educating people to follow the law. I mean this is just one law of many laws and every law that's violated, you can see our highways, you know, they're already bad enough as it is, with more signs.

MS. O'CONNOR: Well, one of the other, one of the main reasons I'm here is because of AB-233.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I hear you. Okay. So, any other comments on the sign itself?

(No response.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. We heard a few and you heard it, and counsel has heard it, you've got the concerns and suggestions that members have, and then the question about the policy issue and what the law actually says.

MS. O'CONNOR: Okay. We'll work on this.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, you'll come

back. Okay, that's it.

MS. O'CONNOR: Thank you.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you.

Okay. Thanks, Ms. O'Connor.

Okay. Let's go to -- you know what, there was one gentleman from City of Riverside, let's go to his item so he can go back and do what he wants to do.

Item 10-3, Experiment with Second Training Warning Sign "Additional Train May Approach" with a symbol sign, as submitted by the City of Riverside, and sponsored by Mr. Fisher.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Yes, thank you. We received a communication from the City of Riverside, and we have here Gil Hernandez, who will brief us on the situation they have where they have pedestrians crossing two sets of tracks and there's a possibility that the pedestrian seeing one train pass may not be fully aware that there could be another train shortly behind. And they identified this as a hazardous situation.

The City of Riverside does have Federal approval from the FHWA to test this sign. So, I'll let Mr. Hernandez tell you more about this.

MR. HERNANDEZ: Mr. Chairman and members of the CTCDC Committee, that was the case -- that is the case in Riverside. Riverside has a multiple at grade crossings. In April of last year, unfortunately there was a freshman that did just that, he looked to his left, saw the train coming,

as soon as that train passed he looked, you know, he basically, we're assuming he looked to the ground and started crossing, and although the roadway did have the arms, the sidewalk did not and when he crossed he didn't see that there was another Metrolink train coming in the opposing direction, and that was the train that cost him his life. Because of that, there was a lot of outreach to the city by the residents, asking us to look at the situation and, again, because we have multiple crossings, they wanted us to come up with a solution or some type of educational program to go ahead and remind the students, remind the pedestrians, bicyclists, of this situation.

With that, we know we did look at the MUTCD, at the guidelines, to do a, you know, a custom sign request, and with that we did start with FHWA. We went through several rounds of design of the sign and we went ahead and actually even did a study. And based on that study, I think before you is a sign that the City of Riverside recommends the CTCDC to approve.

In addition, I know I had emailed Mr. Singh, and FHWA would also like us to do a second sign, very similar to the one being proposed, except without the words "Additional Trains May Approach". And I have a copy here, I have several copies if the Committee would like to review it.

And attached to it is also the FHWA's approval saying for us

to go ahead, if the CTCDC approves, for us to do basically two signs, you know, as far as the study.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, you're saying the sign has no words, has the word actually, has only one word that says "Look", but it doesn't say "Additional Trains May Approach". Is that what the FHWA prefers or is just --

MR. HERNANDEZ: Actually, based on our study the "Additional Trains May Approach" is more effective, you know, most of the students, most of the people we talked to, they prefer that sign. And FHWA is okay with us going ahead forward with that study but, in addition, they also said, you know what, while you're doing the study can you also possibly install this sign at two or three locations, and see what kind of feedback you get. Because one of the things they wanted to do, or wanted to get at least some data back on was, is a sign, a simpler sign as effective.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, your options are pretty much presented, you have four proposals on page 61, and is that your proposal to experiment with all those four?

MR. HERNANDEZ: No, no. The proposal, again, we have two recommendations from FHWA, and those two recommendations are the ones that the City of Riverside is willing and wanting to implement, which is "Additional Trains May Approach" with a "Look" and an arrow, which again

FHWA went ahead and approved. And the second one that they 1 2 went ahead and emailed the City with the second request, and 3 that again is this sign. 4 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And they're both 5 black on yellow in diamond shape. MR. HERNANDEZ: Yes, both, yes. 6 7 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Because you're 8 showing a rectangular --MR. HERNANDEZ: Right. And that actually is a 9 10 supporting documents, obviously those were the signs when we 11 went out for the study, we presented to the public. COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. 12 13 MR. HERNANDEZ: And based on their feedback, 14 again, we narrowed it down actually to one. And again, 15 because of FHWA's request, you know, we're willing to do 16 two, two signs. 17 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, thank you. 18 Any questions from Mr. Hernandez? 19 (No response.) 20 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Seeing none, I'm 21 going to open it to members of the public. Any member of 22 the public who wishes to address the Committee on this item? 23 Yes? We have two actually. You go first and then

Robert Leone, San Diego County Bicycle

24

25

Chad.

MR. LEONE:

Coalition, Member of the Board of Directors. I like the idea of using this as an experiment. I'm sure the San Diego Trolley has better statistics on this but, since I've been watching carefully newspaper reports in the area of accidents, it seems that at least half, but definitely a significant proportion of bicyclists and pedestrian versus trolley accidents were caused by the second train. Most of the trolley platforms, and a lot of the trolley tracks, for our light rail system here, are double track or even more. So, it's just -- people are getting gotten by the second trolley. So, this is definitely something I would look forward to seeing the experimental data on.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you, Mr. Leone.

Chad?

MR. DORINSIDE: Chad Dorinside, Best Highway
Safety Practices Institute. The only thing I would
recommend would be we maintain consistency and keep the
diamond shape rather than rectangular shape, because the
rectangular shape is not a warning device. And I understand
when the Feds want to use the simpler pictograph, because
the two arrows gives the bi-directional indication, the
look, gives it in English but there's a lot of other
languages involved here. So, that's all.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you. Any

other members of the public?

(No response.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Seeing none, I'll close the public hearing part and bring it back to the Committee.

So, do you have any questions, comments or motions?

Mr. Babico?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: One question to Mr. Hernandez. What kind of controls do you have for the traffic at this location, and can that be implemented similar to the pedestrians as well as bicyclists on the sidewalk?

MR. HERNANDEZ: Okay, good question. Most at grade crossings have the arms for the vehicle, that is not an issue. I think, you know, the issue is for the pedestrians. Many of these systems are older systems and they do not include pedestrian gates. Obviously at most of these locations it's not feasible or, in a lot of cases, we don't have possibly the numbers of pedestrians there to warrant pedestrian gates. I know, you know, the CPAC, I think one of their new standards is all new crossings will now have pedestrian gates, especially if you have sidewalks. But, again, you know, I want to say the City of Riverside has about 15 at grade crossings so, it's a significant

number and something like this, especially in an experimental phase, I think it's easy to implement, quick to implement and again, we're hoping that that will help educate the public. And we feel it's going to be, it's going to improve safety and again, hopefully decrease these types of incidents.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Any other questions? Mr. Knowles?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Yeah, it just had to do with exactly where is the sign placed such that it doesn't block the view of the motorists looking at the railroad sign. I see there's text saying, if you're using the smaller sign so as not to interfere with vehicular visibility but, still where it's shown on the diagram on page 59, I don't see where you're placing it such that it doesn't in some way distract the driver from the standard railroad flashing red lights.

MR. HERNANDEZ: Okay, good question. You know, that is something obviously that was brought up early in the stages, especially when we met with CPAC, BNSF and Union Pacific. One of the things we went out there trying to set some signs, especially at this location, to show CPAC and Union Pacific where they would stand, where they would be. And basically one of the things we're proposing is, again, only on one side of the sidewalk, more so away from traffic,

it's going to be a smaller sign intended just for pedestrians and bicyclists, and again, being that it's going to be further away from the, you know, from the curb, you know, most of these locations have parkways so, again, you have to consider the length of the parkway or the width of the parkway, the width of the sidewalk, and again it's only going to be on one side of the sidewalk as opposed to both sides. And again, that's the one, you know, that's the one when you're riding with traffic. Coming against traffic, you're only going to see the back side of that sign, again, it shouldn't be capturing your attention as a motorist.

And again, we're going to be looking at each location individually, obviously, and, you know, we're going to be working with UNSF and UP specifically, to ensure that the sight distance is not being obstructed for the motorist.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And of course if this sign becomes standard some day, then Caltrans is going to develop a much more detailed installation diagram.

MR. HERNANDEZ: And that was one of the things we looked at, because a lot of states actually have implemented similar signs, and FHWA actually liked the idea of standardizing the signs in not only California but, like you mentioned, if and when MUTCD does adopt it, other states would also standardize this type of sign.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Knowles?

interpret the diagram on page 59, but there's not an issue of the visibility of the standard railroad crossing but, placing the sign, I would think, where bicycles and pedestrians are most likely to stop and wait for a passing train, so that they're then reminded to look for the second train, which would actually be beyond the railroad gate, since traffic is stopped by the railroad gate, I wouldn't think that that's where I would stop as a pedestrian, back where I would be facing the sign as it's depicted in Exhibit A on page 59.

So, I was just wondering, do you have a plan ten feet from the railroad tracks, 20 feet from the railroad tracks? I understand what you're saying about, you know, farther from the curb but, where --

 ${\tt MR.}$ HERNANDEZ: In relation to the tracks.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Correct.

MR. HERNANDEZ: You know, again, that's not something that we've narrowed down, whether it's five feet, ten feet, whether we're going to be putting in some type of limit line on the sidewalk, that eventually maybe we do go in that direction but right now it's more so to educate the public, more so to make sure they look both directions before they get to the tracks. Obviously, you know, we think maybe ten, 15 feet away from the first track is

somewhat appropriate. And again, it's more to educate, more, you know, again, just to let them, inform the public, you know, kind of look both ways, because again it's that second train a lot of times which is being obstructed by the first train, even though that second train, they may look to the right but, if that first train is just past the tracks and then you do look to the right, depending on the height of the train, again it may obstruct the view of the second train approaching. So, you know, again just to make them more not only look both ways but, again, be aware that there may be a train on the other side, on the other track.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Babico?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: A followup to what Jeff's concern is, now at the pedestrian, where the tracks crosses the sidewalks, is there a cross box?

MR. HERNANDEZ: Is there a what?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Cross box, a railroad crossing?

MR. HERNANDEZ: Yes, there is.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Okay. Now, if that is there, there should be a railroad limit line too on the sidewalk, or not?

MR. HERNANDEZ: There isn't.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: There's nothing?

MR. HERNANDEZ: Not on the sidewalk.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Then your proposed signs will be five feet away from the cross spot?

MR. HERNANDEZ: Again, we haven't determined that distance.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: What I'm saying is that the cross box is about two feet from the nearest track, railroad track, approximately.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Fifteen.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Fifteen? No, it has to be very near. That is a gate we are talking.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Well the gates -
COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No, I'm talking about
the cross box.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Well, at this time if I may just say something. At this time the request for experimentation does not have detailed field implementation language or diagrams. I don't know if you want to design it here. If he feels it's something that the Committee must have before we approve their experimentation, then we can ask the applicant to go back and develop those diagrams and bring it back as part of their application. Otherwise, at this time, you're only looking at authorizing the experimentation with the two signs. But, if you feel that you want to have all that information before you authorize it, by all means, I'm not saying we shouldn't but,

we are not going to get into the feet by feet decision here.

Mr. Fisher?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Yeah. I'd like to point out that I think what's presented here is a low cost measure, a quick fix, maybe an interim measure, something that you can do immediately while maybe you're working at getting funding to put in something more permanent and more positive, such as a pedestrian gate, or such as an activated blank out sign that would positively tell you when indeed the second train is coming. This just tells you to be alert and be aware of it. And I think because the FHWA has already authorized this sign, what the City of Riverside is coming here to us for is just to advise us, so that they can install it in the State of California.

So, while I would like to see something more permanent or while maybe we might have seen other designs for the pictograph, I think it's already gone as far as it can go with the Feds, and therefore I move that we approve the experiment as proposed.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Do you have a question?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Let me see, I guess he made a motion --

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: Just one more --

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Second.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. There's a motion and a second. Now discussion, Chief.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: Just a quick technical question. If we are approving the request for experimentation, does that -- are we supposed to assign some kind of an end date so we get some kind of report date?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, of course. We have very specific experimentation policy procedures that's on our website by the way.

Mr. Mansourian?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Yes, I support, and I want to make sure, I realize the problem, I agree we need to do something, yet that it's a short term solution. I'm on page 61, so we're approving Sign No. 3, I want to make sure that's what we're voting on, John?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Yes.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Sign No. 3 and Sign No. 1.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: And Sign No. 1.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Okay. Sign No. 1, for me, as a person who didn't know about this problem, when I first looked at Sign No. 1, I have no clue what it is. So, if you have me look at this sign, I have no clue what it is, I would be crossing the track. And if it's going to be smaller, because you said the size is going to be smaller, I

have no idea. So, as a tourist in your town, I would be nailed by whatever it is you're trying to tell me.

No. 3, assuming I read English, it's a very good sign buy, I have no problem with No. 1, I just wanted to give you instant outsider feedback, I don't know what it is.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And I think he said that their preference is No. 3 but (indiscernible) has asked them to look at both, if possible.

MR. HERNANDEZ: Correct. I think if, you know, our data, our initial data mentioned that about 62 percent fully understood Sign No. 3, compared to about 18 percent of the people we talked to fully understood Sign No. 1 so, you know, we wholeheartedly agree with you that Sign No. 3 is a better sign.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: How many locations are you going to install each of these?

MR. HERNANDEZ: We're proposing to do all at grade, so I want to say about 15.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Fifteen. And then you're going to --

MR. HERNANDEZ: Actually, I take it back, two of them are under -- being grade separated, so.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, 13, and you're going to install half No. 1, half No. 3 and then compare, is that what you do?

MR. HERNANDEZ: We haven't determined the number, we were hoping more like nine and four, since we think that Sign No. 3 is a little more, would be more effective, especially near school sites or where we have a lot of pedestrian crossings.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And to address Chief's question, what is your time line, when are you reporting back to the Committee?

MR. HERNANDEZ: Yeah, actually we told FHWA we would provide them with six month, you know, six month interval type studies for the duration of the experiment and we would be happy to show that same information with the CTCDC.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Any other questions or comments? We have a motion and a second that we approve the City of Riverside's request for experimentation with Signs No. 1 and No. 3 at about 13 to 15 locations and report back in about six to nine months. Do you want to vote? All those in favor?

(Ayes.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Opposition?
(No response.)

 $\label{eq:committee} \mbox{COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI:} \quad \mbox{Motion is passed} \\ \mbox{unanimously.} \quad \mbox{Thank you, Mr. Hernandez.}$

MR. HERNANDEZ: Thank you very much.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Good luck with the project.

We go back to Item 09-23, Proposal to Adopt NO PARKING SIGNS DURING School days to California MUTCD Section 2B.39, requested by County of San Bernardino.

Mr. Babico?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yes. Just a brief of the case we had, and we discussed it last CTCDC meeting, that we have a situation where an elementary school is positioned or built on the south side of the street and the north side is a subdivision for residential development, and the parents of the students, as well as the (indiscernible), they park on the residential side and the school requested, and the city, because the north side is the city and the south side is the county, to put a No Parking signs, or say not full time No Parking signs but, limited hours of No Parking. And taking advantage or limiting, as you know, the prohibiting parking is a very sensitive issue, especially in residential area. So, to do so we said, why can't we have to propose a sign that says No Parking between this hour and that hour, the morning, the afternoon, and only during the school days.

During the discussion last time, the Chairman and other members argued saying that how a person outside the community would know whether the school is in session or

not. Then we have to be more specific. I agree with that. For that reason, the suggestion was I have to come back, propose some other language on the signs, which is depicted on page 23. One of them says the morning and the afternoon hours, school days and it says September to June, because usually the school sessions are between September and June. The other one with a double arrow, and the other one is no stopping, again morning and afternoon hours during school days September to June and so on and so forth.

In addition to that, when looking at the policy of the existing signs we have for this particular use, in particular Section 2B.39 -- yeah, 2B.39, there is an option that says, "Limited time parking restrictions may be initiated by local authorities and approved by the department." I question the word underlying "department", which department is that? Does that mean State Department? Why should State Department be involved in local jurisdiction?

And then it says, "Parking prohibition between certain hours may also be initiated by local authorities."

So, I revised it as shown on page 22. And then the standard reads, "Before time limit parking regulations are approved in rural areas, assurance shall be obtained from the enforcement agencies." And I don't see that, why do we need that to go to the local city PDs or CHPDs to get the

approval for the signs that we would like to impose, where it has a limited hours. So, for that reason, I suggested to revise that policy too, as it's shown on page 22.

Keep in mind that we do have approved certain signs where it says School Days, but that is not a prohibition, it's a permission. And that is, we have the sign approved for R-25-ECA, and R-025-DCA, where for the passenger loading only, it says school days, and for the student loading, unloading, it says the hours and it includes the school days.

So, what I would like the Committee to discuss this submittal and approve it of course.

I think the earlier suggestion regarding the elimination of the word "Department" is something that Caltrans staff will have to let us know what they feel. And also reference to removal of the local law enforcement concurrence for rural areas, it goes back to their resources available and all that. So, we'll see what those agencies have to say.

Who wants to go first? Chief?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: I'd just like to comment that on the standard that Mr. Babico is referring to, it doesn't say that the law enforcement agency has to approve the sign. It says that there has to be assurance from the law enforcement agency responsible that they're

actually going to enforce the sign. So, to me that indicates, in the original standard, the way it was written, to try to limit just putting signs up everywhere if there's never going to be any enforcement. It's a different issue than approving the sign. It's discussing with the enforcement agency whether they're going to enforce the no parking where you are sign.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I think further the two hour limitation that you have, you need to make sure that you have some law enforcement patrol that patrols that area, otherwise how do they enforce it? I think that was the intent of the language. But, Johnny is there also, he can refresh our memory.

Mr. Henley, do you have any thoughts on this?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Well, you know, I was thinking why would the Department be in there?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: I can tell you.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: I think I know, it's because, you know, there are some of these situations on state highways, but that's about the only --

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: No, I think the reason Department is there, is because we're dealing with signs. If you read the heading, the heading is amended Section Parking Standing and Stopping Signs, and the Vehicle Code says nothing can be put up unless it's been approved by

Department. And then nothing can be approved by Department unless consulted with cities and counties. So, the reason Department is there, is to make sure they approve the sign. In other words, the sign is a legal sign. So, that's what it is.

And the law enforcement, I think frankly it was put in for our protection, but Jacob raises a good point, because in unincorporated areas CHP does parking, well, does law enforcement or traffic enforcement. The problem is CHP also has a policy that says they don't do local ordinances, just manpower or what have you. So, that puts us in a crazy regulation where we have to go to CHP. But, it doesn't mean CHP, it could mean that we go to Sheriff's Department, if they're doing the parking enforcement.

So, it's a confusion but, I see a way out of the second part. The first part doesn't -- but, I have to say Jacob's proposed language, I think clarifies it.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Chief?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: And just to clarify,
there is no policy that says we don't do local code
enforcement.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Parking, I meant.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: There's no policy that says we don't do that. The policy, you know, and the philosophy of the department is we have to prioritize

everything and it's public safety and traffic safety is going to come first and then as resources are available, we always respond to citizen's complaints for parking or any other violations but, everything is in fact prioritized.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I work very closely with CHP people in San Diego County, they actually do parking enforcement in unincorporated areas. It's not the priority, as the Chief said but, they do that if available resources.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Refresh me if I'm wrong but, I could have sworn at our last conversation about these signs, there was a discussion about whether every format for every possible legal no parking or stopping sign has to be adopted in the MUTCD or whether you could mix and match symbols and phrases on the signs that are listed as examples within the MUTCD for your particular application, because there are so many different possible combinations. And I hope I'm right about that because since that discussion we had a school zone issue come up and I ended up with some really tall signs to get the lettering the right size but, I've kind of already done this out on the street based on that discussion, that using standard phrases created our own custom school no parking signs.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Where the hours can vary depending what school post them --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Yes, right. 1 2 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yes, some schools 3 may be like 7:30, 8:30, some schools may be 7:00 to 9:00, 4 whatever. 5 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Jeff raises a very good point. Can we hear from Johnny on that, the mix and 6 7 match, when you're finished Jeff? 8 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Let's finish, let 9 me see if anybody --10 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: He's standing there at 11 the ready. 12 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Yeah, on that mix 13 and match. COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Let's keep him 14 15 waiting, you know, he can wait. 16 Anybody has any other thoughts or questions before 17 we ask Mr. Bhullar to come to the podium? 18 (No response.) COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No. 19 Johnny. 20 MR. BHULLAR: I'm Johnny Bhullar with Caltrans. 21 First I would like to address the question that Jacob had regarding the word "Department". Basically throughout 22 23 the California MUTCD, whenever we use the word "Department", 24 and we do define it also, that means Caltrans, the State

Agency, so probably the way it was written, and I'm just

25

guessing here, is that in the traffic memo we had addressed most of these items as if it was like all these devices were going to go on the state highway system. So, I think maybe we can make some corrections but, still, if it's on the state highway system the intent here is that the agency needs to at least get the department's approval for whenever there are parking restrictions on the state highway system that are going to be placed. And so with that, I think the language can be edited a little bit here. But, that's the explanation for the word "Department", because that's pretty much how it was written in the traffic memo, and that's been carried over.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, that's only if the sign is installed on the state property?

MR. BHULLAR: Yes. So, we just need to clarify the language a little bit. But, I do not agree at least with the way Jacob recommended, just taking out the word "Department", because that still needs to be carried on if it's a state highway.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, you suggest the language that says when the signs are installed on the state facility the department shall approve installation?

MR. BHULLAR: Yeah, something like that. I cannot come up with the text right now.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I think that's a

given anyway, cities and counties cannot go and post signs on the state facility anyway.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: But, there is a section in the California Vehicle Code regarding the installation of the no parking on state highways. It's very clearly that you can go ahead and do it.

MR. BHULLAR: Is there? I'm not aware of that.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yeah, oh yeah. Before

-- before it was --

MR. BHULLAR: Yeah, but still --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: -- that the local agencies, by ordinance or resolution, you will install the no parking on state facilities.

MR. BHULLAR: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Then they (indiscernible) and add another authority for the State Department to install those.

MR. BHULLAR: For the State Department to install it on the state highway?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: It doesn't need to go to the local agency for approval.

MR. BHULLAR: No, I'm talking about the other way around, where it's the local agency that's going to pass an ordinance if they want to have a parking restriction on a state highway.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No, no, we can't, because that is not our jurisdiction. Local agencies do not have jurisdiction on a state facility.

MR. BHULLAR: So, that's unclear for the text here probably, because I think the intent of the existing text, or even the corrected text that is being proposed here, both of those do not, I think, clarify the situation as we're discussing.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I don't see any harm in clarifying but, nobody can go on state property and install any sign, period, so.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No, no, my intention was not on taking the Department, but you are saying to initiate, okay, by local authorities and approval by the department. If I want to put no parking signs on our streets, why do I need department's approval?

MR. BHULLAR: You don't.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: That's my interpretation.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Fisher?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: It's been my experience that if there's a state highway, surface street state highway, that Caltrans really doesn't want to be in the business of regulating where the loading zones are and where the time limit parking is and such. And so they say local

jurisdictions, you take care of it but you get our approval first, because it is our facility. I think that was the intent here, and I think if we just add the words, as Johnny suggested, "on state highways" you must obtain approval from the department, then I think that takes care of it.

MR. BHULLAR: Yeah, because there are situations where Caltrans has run into some like maintenance agreements with local agencies, so Caltrans sometimes is not even actually maintaining the roadway like in the middle or the center of a town. So, in those cases also it's pretty much the maintenance agreement dictates the cities are maintaining it so they're putting up the signs and taking them down. So, that's where I think this comes into play.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Okay.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So, we have a couple comments. Mr. Mansourian?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Yeah, okay.

MR. BHULLAR: Then the main question that you are asking about the mix and match, actually we have a couple of places in the California MUTCD city, we have put in some wordings which have been at least going through Caltrans legal, we have been told, is that in California first of all when you look at the Feds, the Feds allow you to do any word messages on the signs. In California, we were told that only the signs that are included in the California MUTCD

city, are the signs that are official, they are the ones that are the official signs. So, you cannot create your own word message signs. So, even Caltrans or local agencies themselves cannot create their own word message signs. So, the signs have to be brought into the Committee, if it's a word message sign the Feds do not really care, they have already given us the flexibility but, we still need to run those signs through this Committee and make them official and go into the book, only then they become official. So, for the example that Jeff was citing, probably they will not be an official sign.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, if we approve something that says parking restriction 7:00 to 8:00 and they want to change 7:30 to 8:30, they have to run it again?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: That's fine.

MR. BHULLAR: No, the way the wording we have put in the California MUTCD cities, if it's a timing, if it's a date, if it's a place name, and we have given those caveats, except for that, other things --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's fine. And I think that's what Mr. Knowles' question was, that those are allowed, depending on the local need.

MR. BHULLAR: Yes.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

MR. BHULLAR: Placement, distance, time and date.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: But my followup concern, and we can get down to the minutia of details, is the recommendation is with regards really to adding the phrase, "During School Days" to the sign. Now, in the example it also says September to June. My schools go August to June, so, you know, how much flexibility do we have?

MR. BHULLAR: All right, let's keep that issue -COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That like say the
street sweeping this day or that day.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Right, or what if I don't put the months up there, and the standard sign has the months, my signs don't have the months on them.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Go ahead.

MR. BHULLAR: Let's keep that issue separate. I was just discussing and answering just to the word message and the flexibility of creating a sign or not. Now, dissecting into the school days, here what I would like to point out is that there have been certain like lawsuits and cases where the Judges have pointed out, and that is the reason why we are so different in California, in that any school limits or school zones are applicable whenever there are children present. So, to me, honestly, until we run it by our legal, I would not even be in favor of putting in school days, September through June, because in California

the school zones are active whenever there are children present, regardless of whether it's a weekday, weekend, school on or off, regardless, 365 days around the clock. That's how the codes are interpreted. And for satisfying that requirement on purpose, we try to stay away from what the Feds allow on school signs, especially like the school speed limits. If they have the timing, the days, and we have to take those out, and going as per the legal, there was a legal case where it was pointed out and dissected in detail, so Caltrans legal told us at that time, and I think we have a written opinion on that, was that we can only use the terms "When Children Are Present" to address that sufficiently.

the point I brought up last time and I think I was kidding at that time, I said I hope somebody actually puts up a sign that says no such and such school days and I get a ticket, because that's going to be an easy ticket to actually fight it all the way through, because how am I supposed to know what a school day is? I don't live in the state, I don't live in that community, you have to be very specific.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: I was going to say, these signs are limited to 500 feet from a school, I presume, you know, they can be actually probably even on the streets that aren't directly across the street from the

school, so, I don't think that -- I think it's a separate issue than the speed limit.

MR. BHULLAR: But wouldn't there be also applicable to within 2800 feet of the schools, because of the CB --

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: No, I'm not sure.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Anyway, so there is a request to add these signs, and there is a request to amend the California MUTCD with this language as the County of San Bernardino has suggested. So, Mr. Fisher?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: More questions for Johnny. School days, I agree, is a little bit unclear but, if they were to say September to June, would that require that we approve a new sign or since we have days of the week on signs, hours of the day, do we need the approval of this Committee to then add months of the year on a sign?

MR. BHULLAR: No. As we had worked through this subcommittee for the parking signs, the word "Schools" is the one that is of course new, and that throws a different, I would say, angle to the designs. But, if we are only talking about the days, the hours or the months, those would be okay because that's what we allow as the option to deviate, meaning on the place, distance, date, time and so the September through June does fall under the calendar or the timing.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Okay. Then the second part of my question then is, if we were to just have school days and school days is evidence by if children are present. If they're present, then it's obviously a school day. If they aren't present, then it must be a holiday for them. What is the problem there, if we just said school days?

MR. BHULLAR: Well, again, I don't see a problem.

All I can say is that in the past we have, on purpose,
stayed away from defining whether it's a date or a time when
it comes to schools. Schools being a very sensitive for a
couple of "litigations", it has been determined that
whenever you are within the school zones, and there are
children present, regardless whether it's day, night,
Monday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, whichever day, it becomes
applicable. But, I'm not legal, so I don't have any --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I think -- let's go to the Chief.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: But those arguments have to do with safety issues, it's the speed, whether a speed limit is enforceable in a school zone, where it becomes a school zone because the children are present. This is not a safety issue, this is a neighborhood issue trying to keep people from parking there. So, I don't think that the same argument can be used for a no parking sign that they're using, that you're using for enforcing a speed

limit in a school zone.

MR. BHULLAR: Honestly, you could be right. I don't know.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Knowles?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I just want to -- again
-- so you're saying times, dates, so we don't have to worry
about, you know, a special sign that includes the phrase,
you know, "Except Weekends and Holidays", because that's a
time and date issue. What about, again, I didn't think this
was a much of an issue before but, then we need arrows too
and we have to specify a right sign versus the left sign. I
mean because I was more happy with the mix and match concept
than every sign has to be formalized in this way.

MR. BHULLAR: Well, the way we have interpreted that, at least our legal has interpreted for us, is that any sign in California, either it's in the California MUTCD, the only flexibility you have is of course would be destination, the distance, the place name, the date, the time, and that's what we define. Apart from that, yes, you have to have it in the book.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

Mr. Fisher, and then we go to --

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: It seems to me that the signs presented here have simply -- the signs have taken signs that have already been approved, and all they've added

is months or the word "School Days" to define more precisely when they're in effect. I would argue that since they are only adding months of the year, and we already have other signs that say school days, and school days are evident by children being present, that our current guidelines already allow a reasonable mix and match, and therefore would allow these signs, without having to get express approval of the school --

MR. BHULLAR: I --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Knowles, -- let --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Yeah, well we do have some signs in the MUTCD, and that's why I grabbed the phrase, that say "School Days" on them. I think there's a symbolic loading sign that says School --

MR. BHULLAR: They are here?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Yes. That says "School Days", so it was already an approved phrase. And my concern is, if you just say September through June, then you're going to have to add two more lines at the standardized text that say except weekends and holidays, if you're not allowed to say school days. I mean we're trying to make the signs as brief as possible but, these get very tall when you need to standardize the font sizes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Mr. Chairman?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yes?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: My previous proposal was not with the months, it was hours and school days. But, because of the argument raised where somebody doesn't know whether the school is opened or not, and it was requested to me to come out with another idea, I don't mind taking out the months, okay. But, keep it at school days. And the purpose of that is, if you don't put the school days, the meaning that you are prohibiting parking during weekends. We would like to take advantage of that, having the residents to park during weekends. Why to prohibit them? COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, if there's a school function, say on Saturday, and the kids are there,

does that count as a school day or not?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Usually it's weekends. I mean let's not get into these --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. I just hope you don't get a ticket.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: -- these intricate --

MR. BHULLAR: Jacob, we could have made it so much easier when we were working on the parking sign subcommittee and we created those school day, loading, unloading signs, we could have included these.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I didn't have that case at that time.

(Laughter.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. We need to move on on this item, so --

MR. BHULLAR: I think it's certainly within the rules if the Committee does recommend, because I do see the word "School Days" as September through June being just like timing and the date issues, rather than trying to be silent, we can even include a version of these into the official signs, and that would make it easy for everyone and put everything to rest.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Let's do it one at a time so that we get something done.

First, let's look at the language on page 22, the proposal, the strike throughs and the red text. Let's focus on that and then we'll go to signs.

Mr. Mansourian?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: My recommendation is on option where it's black, that it's striking out. If we clarify that limited parking restrictions may be initiated by local authorities on local streets, as an example, and approved by department on state highways, takes care of the issue that I hear Johnny has, that I hear Jacob has.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Because that's clarifies who is doing what to whom.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. And then about the law enforcement?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: The law enforcement, I'm okay as is, because --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: By as is, you mean the black text?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: The black, and the reason is we typically know CHP doesn't have the manpower, and if we're doing limited parking in rural areas, we ask the Sheriff can you do it, and you know, but I can see Jacob's concern, because at times law enforcement says no, but we're told by the City Council and Board of Supervisors they don't care. So --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And you don't -the text doesn't say that you need their concurrence, it
says assurance.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: It says assurance. That assurance means they're going to do it, you know, in consultation with $-\!$

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: You can change it to in consultation with, I don't know, how do you think it?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: Well, the way I see this is, again, it seems to me the verbiage is to stop signs from being just posted everywhere, where there's no chance of enforcement. So, I mean from the enforcement side, I

really don't care where you put your signs. I think this was put in there for your benefit, not ours.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Our protection, no, I agree, that's why I'm telling Jacob that, I don't know his situation. I'm fine with black or red on that part.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: You're running for office now, huh. Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Correct. Don't know which one yet but --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So the option for one, I think that's a good suggestion. If after the local authorities, if the language is added, that if there's a state highway involved, we're not going to word smith it here, if there's a state highway involved, the department must approve the parking restriction.

On the standard, we heard from two people,
Mr. Fisher, Mr. Henley, any thoughts on that, or Jeff,
Mr. Knowles?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: I think the revised standard needs some work, it doesn't read right. It mixes singular subject with a pleural verb, and a pleural subject with a singular verb. I think we could determine, unless Caltrans strongly disagrees, that the mixing and matching already allows --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, no, I'm

talking on the text, stay on the text.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Oh. I would just like to keep the black and on state highways, as we discussed earlier, for option one.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Any other thoughts on that? Mr. Babico, is that acceptable to you?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No, I like it as is but, I have no objection if they revise it.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, no, no, if the standard, in terms of assurance from CHP stays as is?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: We did not go through that process.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: As far as I know.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So, you post the signs and then --

 $\label{eq:committee} \mbox{COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO:} \mbox{ We install the signs and } \\ \mbox{we go.}$

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Let's separate these two issues, if possible, let's vote on one at a time, because I think the sign is going to get maybe a little bit more complicated.

So, I have a proposal, it's not even a motion, I have a proposal to add the language to options saying that if it's a state facility involved, the department must

approve. But, on the standard, there is a suggestion to either re-work the red text significantly, or stay with the black. Where do you want to go? Anybody ready to make a motion on the changes to the text? Because the text is separate from the sign.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: I'll move on option that the new text say, "limited time parking restriction may be initiated by local authorities on local streets, and approved by department if on state highways."

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: "Parking prohibitions between certain hours may also be initiated by local authorities on local streets." I'm not adding anything more than just clarifying jurisdiction.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: So, that's on option. Do you want to vote on that before we go on the standard?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, we go to three votes. No, this is a revision to the text, let's deal with one more.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Okay. On --

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Farhad, I think we're complicating it.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: I think the intent was 1 2 just to say if it's a state highway, you need Caltrans 3 approval. And what we've done is we say, on a local street, 4 local jurisdictions have the right to install signs. And 5 then if it's a state highway, I don't think we need the first part but, if you feel we do --6 7 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Well, because it 8 says we do. 9 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Oh. 10 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Go ahead. 11 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: If you have a better 12 way, I'll be more than happy to --13 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Probably the 14 better way is just to keep what Mr. Babico has suggested. 15 At the end of the paragraph add the language that if these 16 restrictions are to be implemented on the state facility, 17 the department approval is required. Something like that. 18 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Is required. I'm 19 fine either way. 20 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Which is stating 21 the obvious but, if you want to do it --22 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: The whole context of 23 that, of those two sentences is if it is on a state highway. 24 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I don't see why 25 we need to say that -- I mean it's just, the City of Los

Angeles cannot put parking restriction on a county facility or a neighboring city, you cannot do that on state highway either, it's a given, it's the way that the government operates. I don't know why we need to introduce it into MUTCD. I mean if it's a state facility, the city or the county cannot go and post signs without state approval.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Right, but it needs to say that, and it doesn't say that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Why? You don't say that, you have to do it if it's the County of Los Angeles. If it's not your jurisdiction, if it's not your property, you cannot post any signs period. That's what I'm saying. So, that's why --

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: But you can with Caltrans approval.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yeah, but that is not shown in the California Vehicle Code. Probably that what you said is in the local street and highways code. Every jurisdiction can do their work within their boundaries.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, but if it's a state facility, it's not your boundary, it's not your jurisdiction.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yeah, but it's not in

1 | the Vehicle Code is what I'm trying to say.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Well, anyway, if you want to clarify it, I have no problem adding language at the end saying if it's a state facility you need to get Caltrans approval. But, don't complicate it.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: But when we say initiated, initiated means we start it and someone finishes it.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: That's my interpretation of it.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: And that's why I think the context is, if it's on a state highway and the city initiates it, or the county initiates it, and the state gives approval. So, I think if we want to say that the local jurisdictions can put restrictions on their local streets, we need to say that they approve it rather than they initiate it.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: So, if we want to do it that way, I would say approved.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, do you have a suggested language?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Yes. "Limited time parking restrictions may be approved by local agencies on local streets." If the --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Well, can you say "and 1 2 by Statement Department on state facilities for roadways." 3 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Well, I had been going 4 with Farhad's theme. 5 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: I was trying to be simple. 6 7 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Right. And I think the 8 simplest thing is to just say on state highways, limited 9 time parking may be initiated by local agencies and approved 10 by the department. 11 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Say it again? 12 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: "On state highways, 13 limited time parking restrictions may be initiated by local authorities and approved by the department." 14 15 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Is that the 16 extension of the red paragraph under "Option"? 17 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Yeah. 18 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. We're 19 going to spend like five more minutes. If we cannot come to 20 agreement, we're not ready, then you may need to take it 21 back and work the language, because otherwise we are going 22 to be trying to wordsmith this for the next hour. 23 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Would it be appropriate

to ask Caltrans to maybe come up with some language on the

option, because I think Caltrans put it in there for their

24

25

reasons and maybe they would be the best ones to wordsmith it.

MR. BHULLAR: I think simply on the black option there, if we start out with on state highways, because I think the intent here is that on the state highways, cities or local agencies can at least initiate, and then of course the state does it, so if you started with on state highways, and then the rest of it is the black option language the way it is. That can take care of it.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Okay.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Is that

acceptable?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yeah.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Could you say that again.

MR. BHULLAR: Okay. The option will be "On state highways limited time parking restrictions may be initiated by local authorities and approved by the department."

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: There you go, that's going to take care of it, because the jurisdiction, they can do whatever they want with their own streets.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: So, this is my new substitute motion.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. This is a new substitute motion. Now let's go to the standard.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Do you want to get a 1 2 second? 3 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, let us do the 4 whole thing. 5 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: On standard, I think the easiest way, if it's creating problems for San 6 7 Bernardino County, instead of "assurance shall be obtained", 8 we can just say "in consultation with the law enforcement 9 agency", that's it. 10 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Make a 11 motion now. 12 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: "Before time limit 13 parking regulations are approved in rural area" --COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Areas. 14 15 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Right, that's where 16 I am under "Standard", "consultation shall be made with law 17 enforcement agency on enforcement." 18 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So, your 19 motion is two parts, we heard both parts. Is there a second 20 to the motion? 21 COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: I'll second it. 22 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. There's a 23 motion --24 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Can I have --25 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Wait, wait, let

1 me --COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Oh, sorry, go ahead. 3 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So there's a 4 motion and second, now discuss it. 5 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Okay. A friendly modification, instead of "shall" make it "should". 6 7 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: "Should." 8 COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: So then it's guidance, 9 it's not standard now. 10 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: The problem is this 11 is standard. 12 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Well, make it quidance, 13 don't make it standard. COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Well, all it's saying is 14 that you shall talk, it doesn't require that you agree at 15 16 the end of the day, it just says you initiate that 17 discussion. 18 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Let me ask you a 19 question. 20 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Shouldn't that be done 21 in rural areas? 22 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Well, but John, within 23 the city, don't have rural roads? 24 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: A few. 25 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: If you have, would this

standard apply to yours, then you have to consult with the city PD.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Well, fortunately we enforce it within our own departments.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: That's what I'm saying.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: So, we consult with each other.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: They have their own parking division, they have their own parking manager in the region.

Okay. That's actually a critical issue because if you keep it as "shall" and they don't, then that parking sign is not enforceable, they can challenge it in the court.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: Well, I think it doesn't do anybody any good to have signs that are posted, that nobody knows are posted, or they're not going to be enforced. And if we change the language, there has to be at least some discussion, I think that's appropriate. It's not the city traffic department that's going to get the calls from the citizens because the parking is not being enforced, it's going to be the law enforcement agency responsible for enforcing those signs. And so if the law enforcement agency doesn't even know they're up there, has no idea, and then all of a sudden is getting this onslaught of calls, you're just shifting the problem on to us. And if you're going to

do that, there needs to be a discussion on the front end. 1 2 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So, the 3 motion, there's a motion under discussion, and the motion is 4 to keep it as a standard and have it "shall" instead of "assurance" say "shall consult" the law enforcement, rather 5 than "assurance" or "concurrence". So, there at least needs 6 7 to be a phone call. There's a motion and a second, we have 8 had enough discussion, I think, all those in favor say aye. 9 (Ayes.) 10 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Oh, Mr. Fisher, 11 you have some more? 12 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: I'm sorry, and I hate to 13 drag this out but, the end of the sentence is that the regulation will be actively enforced. So, do we want to say 14 15 consultation shall be made, that the regulation will be 16 actively enforced? 17 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: No, that wasn't the 18 motion, because that puts them in a veto --19 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: So, we're striking that 20 language. 21 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Yeah. 22 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Okay. 23 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Yeah, just to 24 consultation. 25 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Just to

1	consultation.
2	COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Okay. It ends at
3	"enforcement agency" then?
4	COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Right.
5	COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Okay. I'm onboard.
6	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Now we
7	have it clear. Are you clear, Mr. Singh, on this?
8	COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: So, delete that
9	(indiscernible) after enforcement agency.
10	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah.
11	COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Can you read it again
12	please, your revised motion?
13	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Mansourian,
14	will you read?
15	COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: "Option"
16	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, no, the
17	standard.
18	COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: We're done on the
19	Option?
20	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, the standard.
21	COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: I was just hoping to
22	get us more in the mood of agreeing. Under "Standard",
23	"Before time limit parking regulations are approved, local
24	law enforcement shall be consulted with." That's it.
25	COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: So, you're deleting

individual --1 2 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Oh, should be, I'm sorry -- no -- shall be, shall is mandatory. 3 4 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Don't even put 5 local, law enforcement, because the jurisdictions have different way of handling than counties do, CHP, which is 6 not local law enforcement. 7 8 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: No, we also do 9 Sheriff, that's why I'm saying local. 10 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So just leave it 11 law enforcement. 12 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Law enforcement, 13 sure. 14 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: One question on 15 clarification, did you intend to remove "rural areas"? 16 Because I had no issues as long as it's --17 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: No, I'm sorry, in 18 rural areas. 19 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Okay. 20 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Thank you. "Before time limit parking are approved in rural areas, law 21 22 enforcement agencies shall be consulted." 23 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. There is a motion very clear, there is a second, we have had 24

discussion. Do you want to vote or do you want to discuss

25

```
Okay, let's vote.
     more?
1
 2
               All those in favor of the motion, say aye.
3
               (Ayes.)
 4
               COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Opposition?
5
               (No response.)
               COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: The motion passes
6
7
     unanimously.
8
               Okay. So, we have the text finalized. Let's look
9
     at the signs.
10
               COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: On the sign, can I
11
     jump in?
               COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI:
12
13
               COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: John Fisher was
14
     raising a point, and I think that should be very quickly
               The word "No Stopping" we already have a sign,
15
     decided.
16
     correct?
17
               COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO:
                                         Yeah.
               COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: And we heard from
18
19
     John Bhullar saying the time, date is all approved. So, the
20
     7:00 to 8:00 a.m., as an example, right, and the September
21
     to June as an example, appears to be okay. Did I hear it
22
     correct?
23
               COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Date and time,
24
     you are flexible.
               COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No, we don't have month,
25
```

no month. 1 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: I'm sorry? 3 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No month. 4 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Yeah, but the time 5 and the --COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Only times. 6 7 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Correct. So, my --8 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: And the days. 9 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: -- my question is 10 this, is there a sign approved that uses the words "School 11 Days"? The answer is yes. 12 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: But it's not prohibition 13 as this. 14 MR. BHULLAR: Recently, yeah, recently we created 15 new signs which do address school days for loading, 16 unloading and situations. 17 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Okay. So, 18 following, Johnny, what you were telling us about the place, 19 distance, date and time, then why can't we mix and match and 20 have this sign without our approval? 21 MR. BHULLAR: Except that in the exceptions that 22 we have noted, we did not say like school days. We did say 23 the date, time, place and all the others, so if the intent 24 is here, I think it would be better if we just create an

extra sign and put it into the California MUTCD.

25

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: So, if we get rid of 1 the word "School Days" --2 3 MR. BHULLAR: Then it's fine, we can mix and match 4 -- yes --5 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: -- the sign is fine. MR. BHULLAR: Yes. 6 7 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Or, you're saying if 8 you do want to put "School Days", bring a sign back that 9 says "School Days"? 10 MR. BHULLAR: Yeah. 11 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Okay, thank you. 12 Now I get it. 13 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I think it's much 14 easier because we already say "Except Weekends", instead of 15 the "School Days" it can say "Except Weekends" and solve the 16 problem. 17 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No, but holidays. 18 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, I'm --19 COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: I can see the problem during Christmas Holidays, you know, the family comes home, 20 21 you want them to park in front of the house and they can't. COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: What about those 22 23 days that teachers go to school and kids don't go. So, I'm 24 just waiting to get one of these tickets and fight back 25

through the court. Go ahead.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I mean the easiest way, and cleanest, is to put the hours and school days. What's wrong with that?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: I think it appears, from what we've just heard from Johnny, a new sign, because we have everything else, that would allow us to use the words "School Days", is what we should consider, that clarifies and clears everything.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yeah, but that is black and white, not red, like we have.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: He's saying with the red sign, red school days.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Well, we don't have on red school.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: He's saying allow it, red school.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Oh, allow it, okay. All right. But, we don't have an existing sign.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: No, I'm talking about new proposal. If we would approve the use of the words "School Days", with the flexibility we have, then we can mix and match the date and the times and the hours.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Right.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: I think that's the best way to proceed.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Is that your 1 2 motion, do you want to make a motion on this? 3 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Yes. I just did. 4 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, what's your 5 motion? 6 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Johnny, is the right 7 way to say --8 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Before, 9 Mr. Mansourian --COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: -- is that we allow 10 11 the word "School Days" --12 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Before you go, 13 let Johnny. MR. BHULLAR: Yeah, just actually I would like to 14 15 point out here is, if you make this motion today, this is a 16 very small little window here today, in which we are working 17 with to get our California MUTCD Region finalized by 18 tomorrow. So, if you do make the motion today, I can 19 probably even get this signed in by tomorrow's official 20 memo, I can put it there. It's a very narrow window that we 21 have today. 22 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: So, Johnny --23 MR. BHULLAR: Because I'm still working with 24 (indiscernible) and we have been going back and forth on a 25 number of issues, so I have not been cleared, as of this

morning, to go ahead with the revision, so the window is still opened.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, this is the last car in the lobby, this is the sticker price, you don't want to take it --

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Okay. So, is the right motion would be just to authorize the use of the words "School Days", is that what I should say?

MR. BHULLAR: Well, we can pick, since we have the school sketches right here, if the CTCDC recommends which of these or which one or two of these that you want, once we put in one example then of course it can be carried on to the other signs. And we can just create -- we will take care of the creating of the sign and putting into the book.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: So my --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Mr. Chairman --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Let Mr. Henley --

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: I'd like to just make a motion to adopt these signs as Mr. Babico has proposed, and

21 let it go at that.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

25

22 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. There's a motion. Is there a second for that?

24 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Jacob, your

seconding his suggestion for your signs?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Say it again? 1 2 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: He made the 3 motion to approve your signs, do you want to second it? 4 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yes. 5 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Just checking, I 6 7 just want to make sure we're all on the same page. COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: The motion and a 8 9 second. Mr. Fisher? 10 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: If you would consider 11 this a friendly amendment, I want to be supportive of allowing the word "School Days" to be shown on a sign. I 12 13 think all we need to do is illustrate one sign that says, "No stopping 7:00 to 8:00, 2:00 to 3:00 School Days", that 14 is consistent in format with the R-28 and R-30 signs, and 15 16 therefore illustrates the concept rather than having the 17 four different combinations. 18 MR. BHULLAR: In fact, if we do the first one 19 there with the arrow, then of course the second one is 20 covered and the first by not doing the arrows. 21 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Right. 22 MR. BHULLAR: And so the first one can pretty much 23 be a catch-all. 24 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: That would just 25 illustrate School Days without the September through June.

1	COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Okay. I accept the
2	friendly amendment.
3	COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Good.
4	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So
5	COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I accept, I second the
6	friendly amendment.
7	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So, what
8	is exactly the motion to approve what?
9	COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: The first to the left.
10	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: The first sign.
11	COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Minus September to June.
12	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Minus September -
13	- no, no, September to June stays.
14	COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: No, exactly as is.
15	Exactly as is.
16	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah. So, the
17	motion and the second are to approve the sign to the left.
18	COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Hamid, he has a
19	question.
20	COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, it's very hard to
21	figure out who is speaking. If you could try to speak one
22	at a time, it will make the transcript a lot clearer.
23	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Good. Thank you
24	for reminding us, we appreciate it.
25	So, is the motion, now that we're clear, the

motion is on page 23, is to approve the sign that is to the left and eliminate the other three signs, and approve the sign to the left exactly as is proposed. So, that's the motion, we have had discussion. Do you want to vote or do you want to discuss more?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Vote.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: All those in

favor?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I'm sorry, public comment?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, we had public comment -- did we have public comment on this?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: I don't remember.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Sorry, my apologies, Mr. Lipinski, come to the podium.

MR. LIPINSKI: Conrad Lipinski, City of Dana
Point. I have exactly this situation going and I support
the friendly amendment with the word "School Days", the
arrows I can stick on now, the months I can stick on now, I
just need the "School Days" and I can mix and match. If you
put that other example in, then anybody who looks at it
could say well, I didn't know it was this month, I didn't
know where the arrows went. I can already do those on
supplementals. So, I just need "School Days".

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Very good. Glad

to have the wisdom of Mr. Lipinski, one of my mentors.

Any other members of the public who wishes to speak on this item?

(No response.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Seeing none, okay, motion, second, let's vote.

Mr. Babico?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Okay. Can I make a motion to accept the first one to the left without the months.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: There is already a motion and a second. I can't entertain another motion until we vote on this motion.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Okay. Go ahead.

committee Member Mansourian: The reason, I'm sorry, just so we're clear, the reason Johnny was suggesting pick one, like the one on the left, was for illustrative purposes. We already, as Mr. Lipinski said, can do everything. We're really adding "School Days". He was trying for us to have an illustrative. So, we are really voting for the one on the left, which is really for School Days, everything else we already do.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: We don't have the months already approved. We don't have such a sign with months.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Johnny says we can.

MR. BHULLAR: The months are allowed because we do 1 2 allow you to put in the date, meaning whether it's the hour, 3 whether it's a week or a day or the month. 4 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: And you can live without 5 it. 6 MR. BHULLAR: That is correct, yeah, that is even 7 currently allowed on any sign. COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Fisher? 8 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Just to clarify, I 9 10 introduced my friendly amendment with the understanding that 11 we already had the authority to show a single arrow or a 12 double arrow, or no arrow, and we already had the authority 13 to put in months of the year, and so the only question here 14 was School Days. And so that if we had a sign that just 15 added the word "School Days", then that would clarify that 16 that is an acceptable part of the mix and match that we get. 17 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Very good. 18 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: So, that was my friendly 19 amendment that I thought was seconded. 20 COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: And that was my 21 interpretation of your amendment. 22 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Okay, all right. 23 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Thank you. 24 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. We have

had a motion, we have had friendly amendment and a friendly

25

interpretation, and we have had a lot of discussion. 1 2 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Friendly discussion. 3 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Well, we have had 4 some friendly discussions, not all. Let's vote on this. 5 Everyone is clear on what the motion is. COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Yes. 6 7 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Let's go, all 8 those in favor say aye. 9 (Ayes.) 10 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Opposition? 11 voting no on this because of the School Days issue but, the 12 motion passes seven to one. 13 Okay. Let me ask one question. Is there anybody in the room who is not here for Item 10-1, which is, in 14 15 short, the Bicycle Timing? 16 (No response.) 17 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So, we are 18 going to break for like, let's make it seven minutes, we are 19 going to be back at 11:10 and we'll take the Item 10-1 at 20 that time. Thank you. 21 (Off the record at 11:03 a.m.) 22 (On the record at 11:10 a.m.) 23 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. We are 24 going to call the meeting to order. Where are the rest of 25 our members? Mr. Fisher? Calling Mr. Fisher.

Let's see, who else is missing? Okay. We are going to call the meeting back to order. We have a pretty busy agenda and we want to get people out of here at a reasonable time so they can catch their flights and all.

Mr. Henley, during the break you told me that you would like to change a little bit and which item do you want to go first?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: 10-2.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: 10-2 or 10-4?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: 10-2.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. 10-2.

Okay. 10-2 is a Proposal to amend existing typical applications and adopt new TA's for accommodating bicyclists in TTC Zones and Revise California MUTCD Section 6D.101 and 6G.

Go ahead.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Okay. What I'd like to do, we have Jess Bhullar, is he around, is he here? Jesse? I see Johnny, where is Jesse? Jesse. The Strategic Highway Safety plan is an effort required by the latest Transportation, Federal Transportation Bill, and it's an ongoing process with about 300 people involved in the State of California, and they've come up with a lot of action items. And one of the action items is improving bicycle and pedestrian mobility and safety through construction zones.

And so what I would do, to get this thing sort of put in its element, is to have Johnny -- not Johnny but Jesse Bhullar, to sort of give us an overview of the Strategic Highway Safety Planning process, and maybe a little bit about this particular action item.

MR. BHULLAR: First of all, I would like to thank the Committee for giving us an opportunity to make a presentation on behalf of the California Strategic Highway Safety Plan Team.

And so in order to make or promotion recommendations for bicycle safety in work zones, I will say that yes, I do look older and wiser than my twin, who is six minutes older than me, that you're regularly used to seeing. So, yeah, I haven't come as much to the Committee but, for specifically this item.

The pitch I'm trying to make to you is also on behalf of our Director, Randy Vesaki. Our Department has made a commitment, just like the other departments have made a commitment to implement these actions by June of 2010. So, going through the presentation, after the presentation, I will ask for any comments and I can answer questions. I did have some handouts, I had it enough for the Committee members, but I have brought some extra that Johnny is handing them out. And if you don't get all the handouts, there is a facts sheet, so if you get the facts sheet below

there, there's a website on the back page, and you can get these documents from there or you can contact me on the website and we can get you the documents.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

So, a little bit of the history of the Strategic Highway Safety Plan. It's as part of the Safety New Legislation signed by President in October of 2005, it's a requirement. For the very first time, a requirement for all states to develop its Strategic Highway Safety Plan. State Department of Transportation were to take the lead, and Caltrans took the lead to initiate the process. However, as soon as we started working on it, we soon very realized that this is an all encompassing very, very comprehensive highway safety approach that we have never done that before. So, that includes all the 4-Es of Engineering, Enforcement, Education and Emergency Medical Services. So, we had about over 80 agencies part of this state core group, over 300 members who came together and this is the product at that point in time, the document. So, very, very high level. Try to look at what the challenges are facing California, and based upon the challenges, looking at the data, they came up with 16 very distinct challenge areas. So, those were the 16 challenge areas that we felt that if we focus on those, we can really make big improvements in getting the numbers down.

So, once we had that approved in 2006, it became

very clear, after the momentum we had, all the people we had, that it's still very high level, it does not get down to the detailed level of an actionable items in terms of who does what, what is the very specific action. So, that is when we reached out to over 500 stake holders through various summits, and we had more people joining the team, and at that time we delved into very specifically these 16 challenge areas. So, various members from Northern and Southern California, from public and private agencies that joined the groups, based upon their interest, knowledge, experience, background, whatever was really their focus, so they joined these different 16 challenge area teams.

So, these 16 challenge area teams, they came up with a lot of actions and as they came up with actions, we very quickly realized there's over 2000 actions that they are recommending. And we all know what happens when you put a plan together and it has 2000 actions, it's just going to sit on somebody's shelf, nobody can do 2000 actions, you don't have the resources. So, being mindful of the fact, the Steering Committee decided that we are going to go through these actions and try to first ask the groups to prioritize and then we are going to limit them to very specifically which are the things we can do now in terms of the next, I would say two to six years. And based upon that 152 of these actions got approved. And I'm not going to go

into all the details of the 152, however, two of those actions are the ones that we will be discussing today.

Once these actions got approved in the May of 2008, the Business Transportation Housing Agency, they were very specific about monitoring and tracking. They wanted the different State Departments to take the lead in leading these actions. It doesn't mean they are the only ones implementing or doing them, however, they were wanted to assign roads on which actions are going to be implemented, or who is taking the lead on that.

So, we have developed the monthly performance tracking tool, that we are working on. We are also tracking all of these actions.

But, before I get into a little more detail on that, I did want to give you a little quick background on the Executive Committee. So, as the agency was interested in very specifically different departments taking the lead, it was very clear this effort is by no means just led by Caltrans. We have, I represent Caltrans as part of the co-leader, we have four co-leaders, who are leading this. The second member is Honorable Committee Member Chief Maynard, Robert Maynard. He is representing the California Highway Patrol, but mostly the enforcement side of it. I represent the engineering side of it. And then we have Chris Murphy, who is the Office of Traffic Safety Director.

He represents the education piece of it. But then one big missing piece was the local agencies, and we have Pat Mintern, who represents the California State Association of Counties, he's a Public Works Director from Shasta County, but he's representing the County. So, there's four co-leaders who are leading this overall effort. And then we have different challenge area leaders. However, the Committee, the Steering Committee has a role but, there is a higher level Executive Committee. The Executive Committee is formed by the Directors, CEO, Commissioner, different titles but from all these departments, so the CHP, DMV Office of Traffic Safety, ABC is Alcohol and Beverage Control, Department of Public Health, Emergency Medical Services Authority. So, they form the Executive Committee along with FHWA and (indiscernible) and the Federal Motor Carrier, the Regional Administrators.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

So, there was an MOU that was developed, a Memorandum of Understanding, between all the Directors agreeing to work together and have our departments work together on these actions, and help each other in implementing these actions.

Right now we have monthly Steering Committee meetings, where all the status of the 152 actions is discussed, the progress is noted. And we have a tool that we track the performance on each one of the actions. There

is quarterly Transportation Directors meeting, these are the five departments of Caltrans, the DMV, CHP, Office of Traffic Safety and Alcohol and Beverage Control, those directors, on a quarterly basis, get together and SHSP status is a standing item there, where I go in and report on what the status is and where we are in implementing these actions.

There is also an annual Executive Leadership meeting, that's like a half day meeting when all the directors get together and the only thing we are talking about is Strategic Highway Safety Plan. They get a status but, more importantly, they provide us with a future direction of what they want us to do for next year, which areas they want to primarily focus on, they will emphasize and they want us to expedite some of these actions.

So, that's the tracking and the leadership, the buy-in, the commitment that the directors have made to the agency secretary that we are going to be delivering these actions by a certain time frame. So, I'll get to the details in a little bit.

So, the BTH Agency has included the Strategic Highway Safety Plan implementation plan in its California Economic Development Work Plan, so this is part of that, that's another reason why they are tracking these actions and the implementation. And all the departments who are on

the Executive Committee, they have also included it within their own department's strategic plan. So, I just wanted to kind of emphasize the importance of the Strategic Highway Safety Plan implementation.

And all the departments who are leading this, there are very specific items that they have indicated that, there are about 81, that will be done by June of 2010.

Again, remember, this was way back in May of 2008, when the commitment was made. And I'll show you the progress very soon.

So, they are receiving monthly updates on this. The department directors are following progress very closely. The June 2010 goal will be a great success for the departments if all of them can meet that goal for all the actions, and the departments have committee. And so far, as far as I know, most of them are on track but two of the actions are in front of this Committee and that's one of the reasons also why I am here really trying to help promote, if we can expedite and really --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Jesse, I hate to interrupt you. Can I make a suggestion, can you move to the item a little bit faster, in the interest of time?

MR. BHULLAR: Okay.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: It's very good, it's very interesting information but just in the interest

of time if you move to the item.

MR. BHULLAR: Will do, okay. So, here's just quickly all the actions. So, 81-48 are completed. I just wanted to show you all the agencies are working progress. Now, the items are challenge area 13, the 13.6 action item is provide improved guidance and standards in the California MUTCD for safely accommodating bicycle in work zones. So, that is one specific action.

The challenge area 14, which is enhance work (indiscernible), so these are two separate challenge areas, in there the action is encourage present efforts to improve access and the tours for bicyclist and pedestrian near work zones.

So, both of these teams, as they were discussing these actions, these items are almost very similar and they have very, very similar recommendations for them, and in the details. So, the team has been working very closely with Johnny and other experts, and they have been trying to put together how to really meet or implement these actions.

So, just the composition of the teams, different teams, what they're doing, and Johnny and others, they will get into a lot more detail on the various specifics of these two actions, because we have had various discussion on what the proposals are, what the diagrams are, what the details are. But, I just wanted to kind of give you a little bit,

that this is a very, very comprehensive team.

Just at the end, I did want to show you that based upon what we have been doing right now, we are very close to reaching the target of reducing the fatalities. Those are just numbers shown there. So, I'm going to end it here, because what I wanted to do was really highlight the importance of acting now, the due date of June 30, 2010, the commitment directors have made and why we are trying to push for. So, if the items can be moved forward quickly, we will be able to meet some of these deadlines. And we have been working very closely so Johnny and others are going to share with you the details, so a lot of work has gone into it. So, as we come up with those, please, if you have any questions for me, I will stay behind to answer, and I would like to turn it over to Johnny.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you. Thank you, Jesse, I appreciate it.

Johnny, this is — we are talking about 20 pages of the standards changes and modifications. It's page 27 to page 47, actually through 46. So, we are talking about 20 pages. So, we're not going to have time to go page by page, so if you just present the essence of the recommendations very briefly. And members, I hope that you're not planning on reading them now here, that's the idea that you got the standards before. And then let's focus on any comments

1 | specific that you may have.

With that, if you focus just on the essence of each.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Can I just say one thing?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Sure.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: You know, these changes are essentially for typical applications. They were worked on by, you know, with representatives from Design and CBAC, and a variety of interests in Traffic Safety. And so this is a product of quite a few people working for about six months.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: It's excellent work. For the purpose of the people who are following it in the audience, it's pages 27 to page 46.

Go ahead.

MR. BHULLAR: Okay. I'm Johnny Bhullar with Caltrans. I do want to point out that on the agenda, if you look at page 26, we do, I do want to point out a couple of things, so that even though I see the rush of time, but I do want to emphasize that we have been working on this effort for almost a year now, that we did not bring on purpose to the Committee because we wanted to make sure that we had what we were working on satisfied as per the SHSP requirements, but also as per the CBAC requirements, so as

we have been required that every time there's a bicycle item, we do go to the CBAC. So, this item has been recognized, first of all in the SHSP on page, just go to page 27, on the agenda, it does say that under the (indiscernible) for the SHSP, it says the California MUTCD emphasizes the importance of accommodating bicyclist and pedestrians in work zones, but does not provide sufficient guidance on bicycles. So, basically this recognized that the California MUTCD policies are there for bicyclists, however, they are not being emphasized or sufficient usage out in the field is not being done. So, in regards to that, that's why we are bringing in this proposal. And this proposal has been discussed at the CBAC on two different meetings.

For that, I want to first invite Jim, so that he can, Jim Baross, so that he can talk about at least what was the CBAC stake on these items, before the CTCDC even discusses the items, because we had to make certain changes and make sure that the CBAC was happy with our recommendation before we brought it to the Committee.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you.

Welcome.

MR. BAROSS: Thank you. I'm Jim Baross, I'm Vice Chair of the CBAC, which for those of you who don't know is the California Bicycle Advisory Committee to Caltrans.

We've seen this at least twice at the Committee, and do approve and ask for modifications, and do approve what's being provided. Also, I'm Co-Chair of the SHSP Challenge Area 13. We brought this forward as a challenge, as an action item because it was precipitated by several deaths in California, directly, we think, related to construction zone issues. We think it's important that this be adopted now, so it can be part of the revised California MUTCD and I'd be available for questions.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you very much.

MR. BHULLAR: All right. Now, I'll introduce the proposal and of course by no means am I expecting for us to go through page by page and through all the details but, in short basically what we are proposing here is recognizing the fact that the policies are already there for bicyclists and their treatment in work zones. Since they were not being used out in the field that much, what we have done is, in the first four typical applications that you're going to see, the ones that are shown on page 31, page 33, for those of you following me on the agenda, so on the first four typical applications these are existing typical applications in the current California MUTCD. And what we are suggesting is just minor amendments, meaning trying to show the optional signs for bicycles as well as the share of the

road, and because even though in the policies it said that optionally you can use these, but they're free to sometimes don't show it in the schedule of the diagrams, they often get overlooked or not used that much.

So, the first four typical applications, which are on page 31, page 33, page 35, and then page 38. So, in these four typical applications, all we have done is we have added the signs for the bicycle and the share of the road, and tried to show on the figures that optionally the engineer does have the option to use these signs. In a way we are thinking by adding these signs there will be engineers willfully thinking of the option, and probably there will be more usage out in the field, wherever there is a need. And then related to that, we are also making some amendments to the notes to reflect what changes we are proposing.

And in addition to that, there are four typical applications that we are -- question?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Can I stop you right there. That pretty much covers Section 6G.05, before jump into 6H-101 and the rest of it, do you want to have any specific — do you have any specific questions on pages from 28 through 38, do you have any specific questions or comments on the diagrams or the text, as Mr. Bhullar is presenting on those ten pages?

1 Let's go with Mr. Babico.

and 33, they are calling for W16-1 to be optional. I would like to see this to be mandatory, similar to the pages 40, okay. The reason being is that if you leave the bicycle symbol sign alone, many drivers, they think that that is a bicycle crosswalk. But, with the text, would be a very clear message that it is a shared facility, shared lane. So, I would like to see it mandatory rather than optional.

MR. BHULLAR: When you say mandatory, you mean the usage of the signs?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No, meaning whenever you have the W11-1 --

MR. BHULLAR: Oh, I see.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: -- you supplement it by W16-01.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, because you're using the same thing, on page 40, on page 40 16-1 is not optional, it comes with 11-1.

MR. BHULLAR: Okay. I think maybe then I need to correct that, because the intent here was that that is one package, the symbol time for the bicycle and shared road is one package, and when we say optional, we were meaning that to be that both of them together as optional.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's not the

1	way the diagram shows.
2	MR. BHULLAR: All right, I'll make that
3	correction.
4	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: The way the
5	diagram shows, it implies that only $16-1$ is optional and
6	11-1 is mandatory.
7	MR. BHULLAR: Okay. I'll make the note but, that
8	was the intent.
9	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, you might
10	want to clarify.
11	COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Then on page 35, the
12	northbound shows W-11 with W-16 optional, the southbound is
13	only bicycle symbol sign. Why?
14	MR. BHULLAR: Which page was that?
15	COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Thirty-five.
16	UNIDENTIFIED: (Indiscernible) both together
17	(Asides, inaudible.)
18	COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: So, I would like to have
19	both of them together.
20	MR. BHULLAR: Okay. I will correct that.
21	COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: And it doesn't show the
22	"Share the Road" sign.
23	COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Right.
24	COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Right, that's what he's
25	pointing out.

1	COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yeah.
2	MR. BHULLAR: Sure.
3	COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: His intent was both sign
4	in one package.
5	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's pretty
6	much the same comment as the previous, make the diagram more
7	clear.
8	COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Likewise, 38, I would
9	like to have both signs. On page 42
10	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: You jumped, we
11	are not to 42 yet.
12	COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Oh, I will hold my
13	horse.
14	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Any other
15	comments, Mr. Babico?
16	COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: That's it.
17	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Fisher?
18	COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Yeah, first of all, I
19	think everyone is to be commended for the effort here, in
20	trying to bring awareness to everyone that they need to
21	consider bicyclist through work zones. And I want to
22	support it but I'm encountering several problems with this.
23	One is that the illustrations show "optional", the
24	red text shows "guidance", it's always a "should" condition.
25	The illustrations presume that there is either a bike lane

for an adequate shoulder that is accommodating bicyclists, and it shows that we're taking it away because of the detour, and therefore that this "Share the Road" bicycle signing should be considered. I fully agree with it in that context, when you're taking something away, make sure you advise also that they know what the condition is. there are situations on non-rural highways and city streets where there is not side by side room for bicyclists, like in a city street where you have two lanes and parking, there's no room for te bicyclist. So, today, we don't, we are not able to accommodate them. But, according to these diagrams, when we implement a detour, we would have to have a "Share the Road" sign, where we are not able to share the road today. So, I think there needs to be some clarification that where the shoulder is being eliminated or a bike lane is being eliminated, that's when you want to use the signs. But, not a situation where you don't have side by side bicycle vehicle traffic today.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. BHULLAR: I think on note No. 10, on page 30, does at least address for that situation for long term duration projects. So, on page 30, note 10, it does say for long term duration projects and/or if the road is inadequate for line bicycles and motor vehicles to travel side by side, then the bicycle and the "Share the Road" plaque should be used to advise motorists of the presence of bicycles in the

travel lanes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Right, but do I use it today in the absence of a detour? In the absence of a detour, am I supposed to post it today, when there's not room for them? So, that's the only -- so, in summary, the drawings say "option", the text says "should", and I think we need to clarify that really it applies where you're taking something away.

MR. BHULLAR: Good, thanks.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Any other comments, questions?

Mr. Knowles?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I had a couple of questions. Low volume, is that defined as what the volume was? In reading this it looks like high speed is anything equal to or greater than 30?

MR. BHULLAR: The high speed, I think the way it's defined is 30 or more is high speed in urban areas, and 25 or less is low speed, and that's how we have started defining it as per our previous CTCDC recommendation to make the changes in box six.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I was surprised that high speed was such a low speed. So, I'm curious as to what low volume, what that threshold is, because I can't find that.

MR. BHULLAR: The low volume, I believe the way it's defined is less than 400 ADT.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Less than 400.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: It's mentioned in the California MUTCD.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Yeah, which block is that?

MR. BHULLAR: Five. The part that's probably only applicable in your county, Jacob, in the entire state.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Don't ask me about -the same clarifying, so we're going to need clarification as
to the language changes on "options" in the word "should"
because early --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: It depends on the nature of the comments, like Mr. Babico's comments it's like more clarification, because the way that the diagram is shown is kind of not maybe as clear as it can be. But the question that Mr. Fisher raised as a more serious policy question that we need to address, if these things are optional or --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Yeah, that's where it became confusing to me from the very first display, when we're talking about, on page 30, guidance and then option, and then standard and then option, and standard and guidance, and all of a sudden the language didn't seem to

jibe with the diagram, especially using "shoulds" instead of "mays", so I became confused.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That was Mr. Fisher's comment, yeah.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Right.

MR. BHULLAR: Well, the usage of the signs themselves was optional but the guidance sometimes is alluding to certain other things, but, I do see the disparity that it brings up, so we will amend the language.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: But the guidance on the optional sign is a "should", so it doesn't read, the text doesn't read like the diagram should be, or even the edge stripe on the very first one says "option" on the diagram but says "should", and is under guidance under a standard in the text. So, it's not --

MR. BHULLAR: Yes, we need to fix that.

MR. BHULLAR: Yeah, at this time we are actually looking for any comments, because by the next probably meeting we want to have everything fixed, so that we are looking for a recommendation.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: You said your deadline is June 2010, right?

MR. BHULLAR: June, yeah.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And then we will have another Committee meeting before June, so.

MR. BHULLAR: Yeah, so at this time we want to hear any concerns, questions, the more comments you give us, the better it's going to help us, so that we can amend the proposal.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: And my last comment, I was going to say actually the deadline is like the middle of June, because I think there's an Executive meeting in the middle of June, and by that time we have to have, you know, we should have had these posted on the website. So, that gives you an idea where we're at, where we need to be.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: We'll probably schedule our next meeting sometime in April.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: My last comment, if I interpret the text right, on page 35, you're calling the one single lane a shoulder lane, and the text refers to the minimum, which is being three meters to ten feet. But it's helpful to have that on the diagram, because once my civil engineers bring in K-rails and everything else, we start arguing over just exactly what is that width. And even if you're doing cones, I mean it sounds ridiculous maybe but, it would almost be nice to have a blowup of the diagram that if you have base plates on your posts and they're going into the ten feet, you know, exactly ten feet from what to what,

because I get -- I strain to get ten feet, because of 1 2 everything that intrudes into that space, especially the rubber bases of posts. You know, is it ten foot clear, 3 4 completely clear for the cyclists and for the motorists 5 sharing that very narrow space? 6 MR. BHULLAR: Well, we will try to do a diagram 7 and show, okay. 8 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: A blowup of that 9 detail. 10 MR. BHULLAR: Sure. 11 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Babico? 12 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Aren't these figures 13 identical exactly per the existing California MUTCD, except we are editing the bicycle symbol signs? 14 15 MR. BHULLAR: Yes. As you can see, the first four 16 figures that we are discussing right now, they are existing 17 California MUTCD figures, and the one thing --18 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Except the red color. 19 MR. BHULLAR: -- except the red --20 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: That's what I'm saying. 21 But Jeff, going back to what Jeff was saying about these 22 are approved illustrations. 23 MR. BHULLAR: Yeah. 24 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Only he is adding the

25

bicycle symbol sign.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: You're only --1 2 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: -- and the note No. 3. 3 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: You're only 4 looking at the red additions to the diagrams. The rest of 5 the diagram is already approved. COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: That's what I'm saying 6 7 but Jeff had some comments. 8 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Right, because I saw 9 some blue text in here also. 10 MR. BHULLAR: Even blue is existing. That's what 11 we have right now. 12 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Yeah, well, just so you 13 know, especially for the cyclists that are concerned, one of 14 the battles we fight is what all can encroach into this 15 minimum ten foot space, and there's all kinds of things, so 16 that I don't really end up with ten feet of usable pavement 17 in these construction zones. 18 MR. BHULLAR: We will try to see if we can show it 19 here, but as I'm trying to point out, and Jacob was 20 suggesting, the black is existing California MUTCD in the 21 text, what is blue, blue, all it means is that is existing 22 current California amended text, and the red is what we are 23 proposing as the changes now, as per this proposal.

the options and the shoulds conflict.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Okay. And that's where

24

25

1 MR. BHULLAR: Yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: But just to let you know, as far as a point of clarification, those minimum widths are an issue.

MR. BHULLAR: Okay.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Any other questions or comments on these ten pages?

Jim, do you want to make some clarification?

MR. BAROSS: First off, we appreciate the

attention, let's get it right but, let's get to it, because

of the immediacy we have. I did, because of the time, and

I had asked several people to come to both learn how this

process works and what it takes to sit through meetings, but

also so they don't each get up and provide comment

individually, I'd like to ask them to stand.

If you've come to this meeting with the intent of providing support to the bicycling issues, would you please stand to show the folks here.

Applause is not necessary. Thank you very much for your attendance. Some people had to leave and the weather has certainly cut us down.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: We definitely appreciate the commitment, especially in weather like this, and spending time listening to all these other issues we have to go through, we appreciate it.

MR. BAROSS: One content to a comment that was made by Mr. Fisher. The "Share the Road" sign, we're glad to have it available. It's been several years, I think about 12 years since we got it adopted and expanded its use. But, we found that it's ambiguous and the ambiguity was shown here. "Share the Road" could mean side by side sharing, and of course we're happy to find opportunities to operate on the roadway without slowing down motor vehicle operators with side by side sharing, but sharing the road also means in-line sharing, when the road is not wide enough to share side by side. But the "Share the Road" sign doesn't make it, it doesn't seem to get across to most people.

The Federal MUTCD, which you will be reviewing over the next year and hopefully adopting the parts that I want, includes a "Bikes May Use Full Lane" sign, which will be applicable when the lane is too narrow to share side by side, which I would expect we would be revisiting this construction zone and considering replacing the "Share the Road" sign with a "Bikes May Use Full Lane" sign, when it's applicable. Thanks.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Thank you, I appreciate the clarification.

Johnny?

MR. BHULLAR: With that I do want to add something

that I didn't mention here, is that while I was working on this typical applications, I was creating new ones as I was amending the existing ones. We tried to limit ourselves to stay within the tool box that is available right now, meaning the signs that are official today. So, I did not want to entertain new signs to make matters more complex. So, in the future we might make some amendments but, once we get there, we'll worry about it.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Do you want to continue with the rest of the package?

MR. BHULLAR: Okay. Then continuing on, starting with the page 39, so starting with page 39, we created four typical applications, because there is, as you might recall, there are two typical applications right now that are devoted to pedestrians, which are T-28 and T-29, for those of you familiar. Since there are two applications devoted just to pedestrians here, what we wanted to do was, rather than or in addition to just amending four existing typical applications where a bicyclist options usage might be helpful, we wanted to create four typical applications depending upon the need. We created these four typical applications which are devoted only when the decision has already been made that there are bicyclist in the work zones, and we are going to now accommodate those bicyclists, and how are we going to go about it. So, these are devoted

of course with that caveat that the decision has been made. So, in these particular situations, what are you going to do? The first one is for page 40, it's shoulder closure on urban low speed locations to accommodate the bicyclist. So, the conditions are already there, which is that it's going to be an urban low speed, meaning 25 miles or less in an urban setting. And there is a shoulder, and the shoulder was being used by bicyclists, and now we are closing that shoulder. So, having said that, this is a typical application we are proposing, which is 6H-101, as well as the notes that go with it.

The second one is on page 42, which is for a higher speed situation, and again it is an example of how things can be done, and by showing a figure of course it will encourage more to start doing it. And in this case, 6H-102, what it talks about is when you are going to close a shoulder on a higher speed, meaning 30 or more, 30 miles or more, or in rural or freeway/expressway type of situation where there are bicyclists that were using that shoulder and now we are going to take that should away. So, having already given those conditions, then how are you going to go about accommodating the bicyclists in that type of situation. So, we show an example of how that can be done, with the notes that go with it.

The third typical application is on page 44, and

this one is for an urban setting where the detours have been made, so the detour has been made for all vehicles, but trying to make sure that the bicyclists are also encouraged to go through this detour, so there are signs for the vehicle detours but, in addition to that, there are bicycle detour signs that are encouraging the bicyclist to go around the detour, meaning that that has been checked out, because once you have the bicycle detour sign it means that someone has checked out that facility or the detour facility does accommodate the bicyclists when they want to go around.

And the fourth one is the typical application on page 46, and this is a right lane closure on bike lanes at far side of the intersection, as shown in the figure. In this case, again, basically just adding the bicycle and the "Share the Road" signs and trying to show the condition. In this case, again, what happens when you have a bike lane, and there was a bike lane next to of course the two thru lanes, and that bike lane is now being interrupted by some construction activity on the far side of the intersection. How is a bicyclist, who was used to his bike lane traveling through the intersection, through what is he supposed to do, or what the engineer should be doing to let the motorist know, as well as the bicyclist know how to navigate this intersection.

So, these are the four typical applications we are

proposing, along with the notes that go along with these four typical applications.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Johnny, one quick question, on the 46, I saw the other one, I think it pretty much had it down, on 46 when you're recommending the installation of the W11-1 and W16-1 package, you're not specific as to the distance. You're just saying somewhere between A and B, that area. Is that what -- so that distance is not, does not need to be specified, just based on field conditions?

MR. BHULLAR: Yes.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

MR. BHULLAR: Because the A and B distances are dependent upon the major activity going on, so, yeah.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, okay.

Those you have in the table, but this is going to be at the discretion in the field. Okay.

So, any other -- let's go on these pages that Johnny started, from page 38 -- did you start 38, yes.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Thirty-nine.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thirty-nine, sorry. Thank you, Devinder. From 39 to the 48, the rest of the package.

Mr. Babico?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Number one is the signs

1 M4-9-A series, are these new signs?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Which diagram are you talking about?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Oh, page 42.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Page 42.

MR. BHULLAR: No, actually these are the 9A, B and C, these are existing signs that are in the current California MUTCD, and the very reason why, as pointed out by you, the very reason why we are proposing them here is because no one is even aware that these signs exist. And by showing them in some typical applications like these, that's when the engineers will become aware.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: They are there.

MR. BHULLAR: Yes, they are there.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Okay. Now this page --

MR. BHULLAR: Because no one notices the signs

until they get put into some typical applications.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Okay.

MR. BHULLAR: So, I think we are getting tested here by you pointing that out.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Okay. Now, this figure shows that you do have at least, before the construction, that you have a bike route, at least a bike route but you are, because of the construction zone, you are creating a bike path. Is that the intent?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ BHULLAR: When you say bike route or bike path, what I think --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Because you are separating the bike way from the traffic by putting those K-rails.

MR. BHULLAR: Yes, because basically here what's happening is the shoulder was being used by the bicyclist.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: So, the shoulder is used as a bike route.

MR. BHULLAR: Yeah.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I see.

MR. BHULLAR: And now that shoulder has been taken away by construction activity, so we are showing one possible scenario or a way of handling this situation for bicyclists, by separating them with a physically separated barrier.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: The notion is not -- if this project work zone takes about six months or a year, and the bicyclists used to use that as a bike path, then after the completion of the project it would go back to bike route. Do you see any problem with that?

MR. BHULLAR: Maybe there are more experts in the room that might be able to answer that.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Because they are protected.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: You need to move to the podium so he can hear you and he can record it. You don't need to run, we have plenty of time, don't worry.

to --

MS. KEEYAN: My name is Kathy Keeyan, I'm the Executive Director of the San Diego County Bicycle Coalition. And we have an example in San Diego County of just that situation, where along the I-15 they were doing, Caltrans was doing construction along the bridge over Lake Hodges, and for an extended period of time there was a shoulder available that was clear, then during the construction it was K-railed off to provide specific space for cyclists to use the shoulder. And then when the construction was done after, I'm not sure, how long it was but, at least a year, that K-rail was removed and the shoulder was replaced back, and it has not been an issue for us.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you, and good to see you. We always run into each other in SANDAC meetings.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: On Freeway 15?

MS. KEEYAN: Interstate 15, yes, bikes are allowed

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: And you allow a bike route?

MS. KEEYAN: Yes. Bikes are allowed to use the

shoulder across Lake Hodges.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you. And there are other examples also in Santa Barbara County.

Johnny? Okay. So, any other comments, questions?
Mr. Fisher?

and 42 refer to urban streets, yet the drawings on page 40 and 42 refer to urban streets, yet the drawing is shown as if it were really a rural street with the shoulder. In urban areas, you can have a shoulder where you allow parking, and therefore there was no usable space for the bicyclists. So, I think there needs to be a clarification that refers to a usable shoulder without parking, or something to that effect, to clarify when we would use this treatment. And that would apply then to both the figures on pages 40 and 42. But, also, I think it would be helpful to also illustrate a bicycle lane, and show the treatment where you actually have a designated bicycle lane.

MR. BHULLAR: So, would it be okay then if we were to have the 6H-101 probably showing a bike lane in the urban setting, would that be more appropriate?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Well, it could be either a bike lane or a usable shoulder. We have to be careful that we clarify it's a usable shoulder because, again, in urban areas parking is generally allowed, in rural areas it's not generally allowed.

1 MR. BHULLAR: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: And I think as long we make that clarification, then we've given good guidance to the urban transportation.

MR. BHULLAR: Well, probably I'll amend the figure to show a little bit more of an urban type of street configuration, so that it clarifies the situation even better.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Yeah. 6H-101 just says urban slow speed --

MR. BHULLAR: Yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: -- but figure 6H-102 says urban or rural for expressway or a freeway.

MR. BHULLAR: Urban high speed, okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: So, I think the more illustrations we have, the better.

MR. BHULLAR: Okay. I'll try to do that.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: And then clarify that on 6H-102 that this treatment would apply not only where you're taking away either usable shoulder or a designated bike lane, but also the sidewalk path, because you may have a sidewalk path here that you haven't taken away. So, in urban areas you would encounter those situations, I just think the more illustration, the more clarification, the better.

MR. BHULLAR: Thanks.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: For the benefit

-- I saw a hand raised, after we are done with the Committee
discussion, I'll open it for the public, so if you have
comments, please take notes.

Okay. Mr. Mansourian, you have?

committee Member Mansourian: Yes. To follow up on what John said, what would really help us, because I think first of all this is great work, thank you, I think if we would label these pages, this is I'm talking about seven months from now where our engineers have to open this up, if you would be label that, if you're doing a construction, exactly what you said, Johnny. And you're taking away a bike lane during construction.

MR. BHULLAR: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: The next one, if you're going a construction rural roadway that the bicyclists use a shoulder, here is what we do. And then I want to share with you a dilemma that I see and we have, I don't have a solution. On page 42, where we use the symbol of pedestrian and a bicycle, our ADA experts have told us we cannot just divert pedestrians into anything. That it needs to be fully ADA compatible. So, if we close a shoulder, we close the sidewalk for example, and put a K-rail and put the bikes and pedestrians behind the K-rail, it doesn't work.

Because it needs to meet the ADA, the cross slope and all of that, how you get on and how you get off. So, I don't have a solution. I can see this sign M4-9A got us in trouble because advocates came and measured and they said no, you can't use that. So, I'm just pointing that out.

MR. BHULLAR: Sure.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: I don't have a solution but, labeling and more illustration is really good.

MR. BHULLAR: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Thank you.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Knowles?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I was noticing on these sheets that you're not using the phrase "Optional" with regard to the "Bicycle" and "Share the Road" sign stacks but, the language in the text says "May". So, I think that the "Optional" is missing from --

MR. BHULLAR: No, no, on purpose we did that because these four typical applications are when you have already made the determination that you are going to be accommodating the bicyclist. So, for that reason then they are no longer optional because these are the ones you will use.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, then you're going to have to take the "Mays", I would assume, out of the red text.

MR. BHULLAR: Well, the "Mays" probably are all 1 2 not alluding directly to the usage of the bicycle signs. 3 They are probably like, for example on page --4 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, on page 43, No. 5 13, "Long Term Duration Projects, the Share the Road bicycle marking may be used." Is that marking and not sign? 6 7 MR. BHULLAR: Yeah, the marking. Marking is 8 optional in addition to the sign, you may use the marking or 9 no. 10 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: So, these signs are 11 mandatory in all cases? 12 MR. BHULLAR: Yes, once you make the determination 13 that you are going to be accommodating the bicyclist, we need it. 14 15 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Unlike the first 16 four. 17 MR. BHULLAR: Yeah. 18 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, that's the 19 reason we kind of separated them a little bit. The first four addressed a different set of circumstances, these four 20 21 another. 22 MR. BHULLAR: These are once you made the 23 determination, then this is how you're going to go about and 24 do them, so then the signs don't stay an option anymore.

Oh.

Then my other

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES:

25

concern would be some kind of a minimum width for the curbside lane, because in examples of cities where the curbside lane is 20 feet wide, just because we're doing some shoulder work, I would think there would be some minimum we'd go down to before we need the separate lane, because --

MR. BHULLAR: I see.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: -- you could close off the shoulder and still have 15 or 16 feet, and I don't know that I'd still go forward with a protected bicycle area when I still have enough with four, you know, the cars and the bikes to be side by side. I just wanted to comment though, on page 44, keeping track of all the detour signs, plus having the "Bicycles Share the Road" signs, I just, in the real world, I don't know how that's practical. We have a hard enough time just maintaining the existing detour signs.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Especially if you are doing it in a small grid, downtown kind of setting, it can be challenging. That's why I said about the spacing and all that, sometimes the spacing may not work well. We'll see.

Any other questions, comments?
(No response.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. This is a public hearing item, I'm going to open it to members of the public, anybody who wishes to address the Committee on this

issue.

2

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Chad?

MR. DORINSIDE: Chad Dorinside, Best Highway Safety Practices Institute. I understand where everybody is going with this bicycle rule but, the signs, as illustrated, are find if you're in a fixed facility but, being an excontractor that had a half dozen vehicles a day doing traffic control, the logistics of handling these signs is going to be insane. More importantly, the "Bicycles Share the Road" can't be done in a temporary device. In other words, when you start putting that much sail area up in a high wind situation, you won't be able to maintain it, nor can you get the sign high enough for the "Share of the Road" blowup properly. In other words, if you're going to do a bicycle sign in a temporary device, you have to have a sign that has the whole message on a single placard. It just doesn't lend itself to temporary traffic control.

So, I would think, when you look at a temporary traffic control device on this little triangle, what will suffice to meet this need, because you can't put the multiple signs on a single device, and it won't live in the field if there's any wind at all. You'll have space problems getting it in there besides that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, than you. Any other members of the public? My old friend, how are

you, come on up.

MR. ZABIR: My name is ZABIR (phonetic) and I'm with the City of Poway here in San Diego, and I have one comment and one, I guess observation. On the page 30, where the last three items are guidance, and those are under options, so I think this, Johnny, may be a good place to use those whizzle word (phonetic, sic), if used, then you shall do this or you should do this. So, the first one is the option, you use it or don't use it but, if you use it, you shall do this and this.

MR. BHULLAR: Which, you're on page 30?

MR. ZABIR: Thirty, on the guidance.

MR. BHULLAR: Which item number?

MR. ZABIR: I think the tenth one you guys discussed, it said "should", and then you were talking it says, "option", but it's under guidance, because the sign isn't optional. So, I'm just putting it for you guys, you know, there is those whiz words that we use in the MUTCD and it says if used, you shall do this or do that, even though it's under option, but it's still a guidance for that option.

MR. BHULLAR: Good point.

MR. ZABIR: And then on the barriers, on page 42, or go to the picture, it depicts K-rails, you know, I don't understand, from this, that it says barrier with lights, so

barricades would be okay. Cones would be okay. I mean the way I understand it. Does it have to be concrete barriers or just barriers?

MR. BHULLAR: Physical barriers.

MR. ZABIR: Physical barriers, right. So, as long as it's a physical, something that separates the travel or the cars from the walking pedestrian or bicyclist, then it's fine. I mean does it have to be concrete barriers, as long as it's separated? Something separates them. So, I don't know that the intent is that we put only K-rails or Jersey rails, you know, concrete barriers, or we can do, you know, type two barricade or type one barricade, whatever it is, with the flashing beacons on them. Would that satisfy this condition or not?

MR. BHULLAR: No, because the high speed has to be barriers, that was the intent, so we need to clarify that.

MR. ZABIR: Right. Okay.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Good point, thank you. Good points, as always.

MR. BHULLAR: Thanks, ZABIR. Only a guy from working on the National Committee can give me some reasoned words, so thanks, ZABIR.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: If you show up at the National Committee meetings.

Sir?

MR. LEONE: For the stenographer, Robert Leone, San Diego County Bicycle Coalition.

On page 46 the, "Right Lane Must Turn Right" sign, is that an existing traffic control device that's not associated with the construction?

MR. BHULLAR: No, that is an existing sign but it's going to be placed in this particular situation, but it's going to stay black on white because it's a regular sign but, it's going to be placed only because of the work zone activity.

MR. LEONE: Okay. There is available, I don't know the specific number in the Traffic Control Device Code, a "Right Turn Lane Yield to Bicycle" sign, was that considered for this application?

MR. BHULLAR: I'm not aware of that sign has been approved yet, and I think it is in the National MUTCD probably but, I don't think it is in the California MUTCD.

MR. LEONE: I thought I saw it off the Caltrans website.

MR. BHULLAR: Okay, then I'll look into that and maybe that is something that we can use here.

MR. LEONE: Okay, thank you.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you. That is a good point. Actually all the speakers, you had very good points.

Any other members of the public?

(No response.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Seeing none, we close the public hearing. Back to the Committee. Okay.

Mr. Fisher?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: I just noted one other thing, because of the gentleman who brought up figure 6H-104, we show all the signs associated with this detour, we've apparently removed some of the pavement markings related to the bike lane approaching and departing from the intersection but, we didn't appropriately strike the mandatory right turn lane and I think maybe we need to fix that. Maybe show it as a solid line and with a pavement arrow in it, rather than marked as a thru lane.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: good.

MR. BHULLAR: Well, so even for long term probably that arrow would be good, because otherwise the arrow is not supposed to be there, the pavement mark for the right turn only.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Right, but we've removed the pavement markings related to the bike lane near the intersection.

MR. BHULLAR: No, that is actually the current practice, not only close it to the intersection, the bike lane stops.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: It's normally dashed, 1 2 right? 3 MR. BHULLAR: It's dashed. 4 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Close 5 intersection. 6 MR. BHULLAR: I don't think it's necessarily 7 dashed, sometimes it is just dropped off. 8 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Well, it's a trap lane. I guess what I'm asking is, if we're entrapping a motorist 9 10 to turn right and this is more than a one day detour, don't 11 we have an obligation then to put in the pavement markings 12 that suggest that? 13 MR. BHULLAR: so, would that be probably like an optional note or you think we should show it on the figure, 14 15 and just mark it as optional, the arrow marking? 16 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Well, we've got a truck 17 or a hole on the far side of the intersection, and the 18 motorist is used to traveling the number two lane for many 19 miles as a thru lane. So, I think in combination with 20 posting the signing, I think we need the pavement markings 21 to show that it's a mandatory right turn lane. 22 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, you're 23 suggesting to show the solid white and the arrow. 24 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: And the pavement arrow, 25 right.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. If you consider that. Any other suggestions? Oh, well, go on, we'll make an exception in your case, since you drove all the way from Long Beach.

MR. ROSEMAN: I think on that situation, if it's long term, yeah, you would strike it but otherwise you would take out the number two lane with conage, so you'd cone it out and then you'd open it back up to allow right turn, and you'd have to accommodate the bike lane, the bike traffic that may want to move forward, as well as bike traffic that may want to make a right. So, I think what's missing is the cones.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Could you also introduce yourself for the reporter?

MR. ROSEMAN: Yeah. Dave Roseman, City Traffic Engineer, City of Long Beach. So, it's missing the conage, in my opinion.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Any other comments, questions, suggestions, advice, wisdom?

(No response.)

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Go for it.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So, you've heard the Committee, you heard some very good comments from members of the public and the Bicycle Coalition, and so where do we go from here? You just take it back and make

the revisions and come back at next meeting? 1 2 COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Do we incorporate 3 these comments and finalize. 4 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: 5 COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: That's what I want, I 6 want to incorporate your comments and finalize it. 7 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And get the 8 motion as recommended. 9 COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: And encourage, if we 10 have more comments, that we let him know between now, so we 11 don't come up with more. 12 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, yeah, 13 because this is pretty extensive, this is like 20 pages of standards that we are talking about, so if --14 15 MR. BHULLAR: What we're willing to do is probably 16 make those edits and share them with the Committee members, but if we can get at least the recommendation to go ahead. 17 18 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Good idea, if you 19 can share the 19, 20 pages again after you have done the 20 changes, before the next meeting. 21 MR. BHULLAR: No, what we're asking the approval 22 in this meeting, and we will share the changes with the 23 Committee. 24 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Is that what you

25

want to do?

approval to go ahead, and we're more than willing to share what we're doing until the last minute. I don't want to be voting on this again at the next meeting, because that's going to ruin somebody's Memorial Day weekend, so let's just, you know, I think we've got enough and it was pretty clear what the suggestions were, that we can those suggestions, and I didn't hear any that I couldn't live with, and so we'll go with them.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And we can share.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: And we will share with

the Committee.

Okay, so I didn't hear either any comments or suggestions that gives anybody heartburn, either the members here or the bicycle experts so, you need a motion to approve with the recommended suggestions and comments.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Yes.

MR. BHULLAR: That's what we need.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I heard you.

Okay. Who is the brave soul who wants to make the motion?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: I'll make the motion.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: It's your item,

of course you can. Okay, so what's your motion?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: My motion is to

basically accept our drawings and our suggested changes to the MUTCD with your recommendations.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And the members of the public.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: And the members of the public, yes.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Is there a second on the motion?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: I'll second for discussion.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. There is a motion and a second, now discussion. If you don't have discussion we're going to go to vote.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: I don't know if the concern is that they'd like to see the final product, that's what I sense from the Committee's, way too much material but, I also hear weigh ins that I don't want to start this all over again and nitpick it.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Let me explain. This is obviously just the first step in a long journey and so, you know, we're basically going to put this on the website and then we'll be, you know, probably coming up in future meetings to tweak it and maybe add some more typical applications and that sort of thing as time goes by.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Before we finalize,

we'll share the document and if you have any comments at that time you can provide it.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: You know, if the Committee is concerned, there is one hybrid option and the hybrid option could be that it is the intent of the Committee to approve this, so we've closed the public hearing, it is our intent to approve this at the next meeting by taking a look at all the revisions that the public and the Committee has requested.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I understand that, and I understand Mr. Henley's concern also. If they go and do all these changes, they don't want to come back and restart discussing this all over again and we give them new direction and say oh, we don't like this, we don't like that. If we have any of those concerns, we have to say it now.

Mr. Fisher?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: The concern I have is that some of the things we discussed require extensive changes. To tweak the language to say when it's an option versus a should and when it's a take away of one versus it's not, I want to approve this but, I want to make sure that then Caltrans gets it right if this is our last action on it.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: If the next

Committee meeting is in April, will that accommodate your schedule so Johnny doesn't have to work the Memorial Day weekend?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: If it's early April.

No, we should hope we would be a lot closer to what, you know, what the Committee really wants at the end so, you know, we'll go as far as we can I guess and we'll bring it up to the next meeting.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: We still have a motion and a second, we have to dispose of that somehow.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: You know, one hybrid option would be to approve in concept with the understanding that between now and the next meeting you would share with the Committee members the draft text, and as long as we all agree that it met the intent, you know, we could give you those comments and you could move forward on it. You may have an oversight and we just want to make sure we've corrected it in between time. So, we could approve in concept with the understanding that you would review the draft text with us, just to make sure we got it right.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: That's what we're asking for.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: You mentioned one of the issues had to do with the ADA, and the fact that you're mixing it could be ADA and bicycles, and that may be an

insolvable problem in the next two months but that shouldn't stop the whole thing, just because of that.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: No, I think that's easy.

I think you just have to say see section such and such that talks about ADA requirements.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Jim, do you have something to share?

MR. BAROSS: This kind of gets to the issue later in the day about bicycle representatives on the Committee but, I won't go into it. If there's going to be another review, I would like Jesse and the gang to bring their modified proposal to the California Bicycle Advisory Committee, which will meet in February, so there's plenty of time to provide that input for your evaluation, if it's not approved today.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Sure, understood.

Thank you. Okay. So, do you want to restate your motion
again, Mr. Henley?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: I'd prefer Mr. Fisher make -- I'll withdraw mine.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. The motion is withdrawn. Mr. Fisher?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: And Mr. Fisher can make it.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: I'll move that we

1	approve these guidelines in concept with the understanding
2	that the comments that we've provided today will be
3	incorporated, and that the Committee members will have an
4	opportunity to review that draft language and provide
5	feedback before the next CTCDC meeting.
6	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And the revised
7	language be provided to CBAC in their February meeting.
8	COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: That's a different
9	matter. That's a Caltrans issue, the Committee doesn't tell
10	them where to go.
11	COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Well, I'm not going to
12	go there because I don't know their arrangement.
13	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's correct,
14	that's another issue. Okay. So, you have a motion, is
15	there a second to Mr. Fisher's motion?
16	COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I second it.
17	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. There's a
18	motion and second, do we need to discuss anymore?
19	COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: So the
20	clarification, so this is not coming back to us?
21	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: It will, it will
22	come back.
23	COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Not the way John
24	said it.
25	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, no, it will

1 come back.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: It will come back.

Well, my understanding is that we're acting on it today and anything between now and the next meeting is we're reviewing just to make sure that they've properly incorporated our comments without, and we provide feedback to them, but we would not have to take new action on this, and that we are taking action today. In other words, we're trusting you're going to work with us to get it right.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And if you have a specific comment, just work with Johnny one on one, you don't have to wait until next meeting. When he sends the revised language, if you have issues, concerns, share with him.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: That sounds great.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: So, we're approving this today?

18 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Yeah.

19 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: It's not coming back 20 in April?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: We're approving it in concept, right.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Well, it will come back, you know, as an information item.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: It comes back as

an information item. So, that's the motion and the second.

We have a second from Mr. Babico. Any other discussion?

(No response.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. All those in favor?

(Ayes.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Opposition?

(No response.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, thank you. Thanks Johnny, thanks Jesse.

MR. BHULLAR: Thank you.

committee Chairperson Bahadori: Okay. There is one quick, I was told this is a very quick item, that's Item 10-4, what's that one about? Experiment with Bicycle Box at Signalized Intersection. This is submitted by Caltrans District 5. It says Mr. Henley.

not, you know, are not unique to California, if you follow the literature at all. They're being put in and tried all over the country, as far as I know. Anyway, in the San Luis Obispo area, they are proposing to put up a bike box at an intersection in downtown San Luis Obispo, and we have Dario Senor here, who is going to explain to what they propose to do for their experiment.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Welcome.

MR. SENOR: Can we get -- Devinder is not here but, I was going to get it on the screen, it would help if it's on the screen. Can we do that?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: You might want to start, he will come back. Don't hold up.

MR. SENOR: Okay. Well, thank you Committee for having me. My name is Dario Senor, I'm with Caltrans

District 5 in San Luis Obispo. And I've brought here Adam

Fukushima, and he is actually our Bike Coordinator for District 5. I'm the Bike Coordinator just for Traffic Operations.

So, I guess you all have, you're all looking at it, right, I guess since it's not on the screen but, basically the situation that we're faced with here is, if you're looking on page 71, inside the blue circle, you can see what we have is a Class 2 approaching an intersection with a free right lane, so that bicycles have to cross over the free right to get to the actual intersection. The conflict at this intersection here is, if you look at the No. 2 lane, it's a shared left and a thru. When you're sitting there in the Class 2, you don't know if the car that's next to you is going through or going left. So, that's where the conflict comes in.

As far as testing the experiment, luckily we haven't had any collisions with bikes, so I don't actually

have data to do before and after. What I do have is a lot of complaints. So, our testing would not be with data, collision data, it would be more compliance. We would see how vehicles are complying with stopping when we move the stop bar. And you can see that on the next page.

If you can turn to page 72, I've just kind of mocked up the bicycle box, what it is, the distance there is 20 feet, which is just their standard car length. I figured one car length is enough. Like Wayne had said, there aren't any standards because this hasn't really been done. These do exist. There are a couple in the state in San Francisco, and I believe in Long Beach, and they also use them in Vancouver and in Portland a lot. Portland, as far as I know, has received Federal approval to do it.

So, the point of it is to get the bike in front of the vehicles, so that all the bikes can get in front of the cars, and if the car does choose to go straight, the bicycle will already be out of the way before that conflict actually happens.

On page 73, you can see it's just a little bit better because it's a striving plan. It would be, the line would be dashed going up to the bike box, in order to get the bike to be able to get into the box. I discussed this issue originally, and I thought that what we were trying to do here didn't even require any experimental approval,

because we weren't actually violating anything in the MUTCD or the CVC. I discussed it with Johnny Bhullar though, and he told me that actually the one violation is that we're providing a double stop bar for two different modes of transportation. One would be for bikes, one would be for vehicles. So, that's pretty much where — that's the only thing really that I'm asking for experimental approval on, because that is true.

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

The other thing, if you turn the page, actually is just this is kind of an after thing but, we have discussed this with the City of San Luis Obispo, this is right inside San Luis Obispo, it's also the intersection in front of our District Office, which makes it nice because Adam and I can watch it on a daily basis, so we'll have really good data. The City of San Luis Obispo recently put in a bicycle boulevard and they made a custom stencil, which is the one that's on page 75, and it's seven feet wide by eight feet tall, which for me personally, I would rather have a bigger bike stencil there than the standard one, which is on page 74, which is only four feet wide, six feet tall. I mean that one would still work, if we don't receive approval for the experimental one but, I would rather go with the one that's actually stretched out a little more, just because it takes up more of the lane and I think as a driver approaches it, they'd see it better.

We've also discussed these -- we have a San Luis
Obispo Bike Coalition, which the letter is attached in
there, they fully support it. And we've also discussed it
with the City of San Luis Obispo. I'm going to let Adam
talk a little bit about education, because he's come up with
some ideas for how we would get the public educated on this
situation.

MR. FUKUSHIMA: Hello, Adam Fukushima, I'm the Bike Coordinator for Caltrans District 5. We have basically two objectives with an outreach and education campaign. One is to alert motorists as to what this facility is and how to use it. The other is to alert bicyclists on what it is and how to use it.

The City of Portland has put together a pretty good education outreach campaign, and we intend to use a lot of their best literature and adapt it to this situation.

We'll also be working with the San Luis Obispo County

Bicycle Coalition. They have a grant, an educational grant, through the City of San Luis Obispo, and they'll be using that money to put together brochures, press releases, information on public access television, using their email blasts to their members and so on. So, we're hoping to really get the word out if this experimentation is allowed to go through. Thank you.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Just one quick

question, Mr. Senor. The Bicycle Boulevard, is that like a normal street, I see the cars parked, so you just call it a Bicycle Boulevard. Is that what you're doing?

MR. SENOR: No, this is just a picture. That's not mine. That's in the City of San Luis Obispo. I just stole their stencil.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Oh, I'm looking at page 75.

MR. SENOR: Yeah, on page 75, the reason why that's in there is because they had that stencil custom made and they were right by our office, so we can get that stencil from them.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Oh, so that's not going to be a stencil on that street, because that street is a regular street that has car traffic on it.

MR. SENOR: Yeah, that's a regular car street that they closed off to cars.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: You just want to give us a picture of how it's going to look like.

MR. SENOR: Right, right. Yeah, I just — that's just an opportunity that we have, because actually I worked there before and I made the stencil, so I was able to call them up and ask them if I could borrow the stencil, if this happened to work, just because it's nice and big. So, that was all that is.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, have you any thought on what happens when you put a bicycle and the driver approaches, where is he supposed to start if there's no bicycle, does he have to stop, can he intrude into the bike box if there's no bike?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. SENOR: Well, that would be the compliance part that we're -- yeah, I mean he's supposed to stop, the driver is supposed to stop at the first stop bar, the other place is supposed to be only for bikes. That might be the one part. I mean another one of the options that did come up, I meant to add, was someone in our office requested using Sharros (phonetic), and, you know, we looked into that. The way that the code is written right now at MUTCD is the Sharros can only be used when there's parking, so we weren't able to go with that option. Right now we're not proposing any signs or anything. If you look at Vancouver or Portland, they've actually colored the pavement in the bike box area. Our Deputy District Director, who also is the Deputy District Director for Maintenance, does not really support the signs and the colored pavement. So, we're trying to something here that wouldn't do that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, I've seen these in Portland. I think I have pictures even of them.

MR. SENOR: Okay.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Chief, what's

that going to do with the California law, what if the driver intrudes into the bike box, is there any provision that you can cite them for that?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: If they're not in the intersection, so they haven't run the light.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, technically they're not violating any California law, even if they drive into the box.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: I guess, well, they would be, because, you know, right now you can set your stop bar, it doesn't say in the MUTCD the distance that you put your stop bar back. You can set that where you want. So, really, if we get permission for two double stop bars, the legal stop bar would be the one that's back.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: If it's that legal stop bar is the one that's back, then the bicycle cannot cross that either, because then the bicycle is in the intersection.

MR. SENOR: Well, that's why I'm asking for a double -- experimental for a double stop bar. It's two separate stop bars, one for a bike and one for a car.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Oh, it's going to be an interesting issue for enforcement. That's the standard -- let's see -- questioning -- any other questions?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: I just want to make a

1 comment.

2 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Sure.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: You know, the bicycle community is not 100 percent behind this, this concept.

There's some concerns. Some of the people here are going --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I'm sure they're going to share their comments with us like before when we open it to public. Members of the Committee, Mr. Fisher?

MR. SENOR: Before you go on, real quick, there is, in R4-6, it says "Stop here on Red" and it has an arrow, which would work but then actually the bikes would be violating it when they crossed it so, I don't know.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, then the bikes cannot cross that sign either.

Mr. Fisher?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Dario, I'd just like to ask you a few questions so I can get it straight in my mind.

Is the box, is it a suggestion to motorist not to intrude or is it a violation to intrude, in your mind?

MR. SENOR: In my mind it would be a violation.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Okay.

MR. SENOR: But, I don't think it's something we would enforce for the experimental period, because we're trying to check compliance.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Okay. Second question.

Is it mandatory that bicyclist use the box?

MR. SENOR: No.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Okay.

MR. SENOR: The Class 2 will still extent up to the front.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Okay. We are currently required, when we upgrade an intersection, to put in detectors that detect bicyclist as well as motor vehicles at the stop line.

MR. SENOR: Right.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: We have a detection zone at the stop line. Would there be any such requirement in the box?

MR. SENOR: Yeah, this actually -- the reason this came up is this is Highway 227 and we're doing a full rehab right now.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Okay.

MR. SENOR: So, just last week this just got completely paved, they're actually waiting for this to strip it, but yeah, the detection for bikes has already been added in there. And another thing, just let me add, I forgot to say is, this is the only intersection in our entire district that has this unique situation as far a everybody wanting to do a bike box, or something, and the thing that's unique about this is the free right, the right turn being removed

and the shared thru in the left, it's the only intersection in our whole district that has this. So, our caveat, if someone wanted to use it, it would have to meet these standards if we were going to do it elsewhere.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Okay. So, while the bike box, in your view, would allow someone to use, a bicyclist to use this, the bicyclist could still legally get into the left most lane to turn left, correct?

MR. SENOR: Oh sure.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Okay. And then are you asking for experimentation approval for the Bike Boulevard markings?

MR. SENOR: Well, just for the stencil.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Okay.

MR. SENOR: I just wanted to use the bigger stencil. I mean I can use a regular stencil, it's just I think it's too small. The one that's made for a Class 2, you know, it's made to fit into a five foot lane. Since I'm using a whole lane, I kinda wanted the stretched out one.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Here would be my concerns. Sometimes the law gets in the way of good innovation, and I find this bike box to be very intriguing. I think it's very interesting. But right now, unless there is a designated bike lane, bicyclist must obey the rules of the road. In other words, they're vehicles on the roadway.

So, there is no separation. I'm not aware of any current Vehicle Code provision that allows priority treatment at the head of the intersection to allow bicyclists to get at the front of the line, not that there shouldn't be, there isn't currently any. And then on the Bike Boulevard thing, it appears that vehicles are allowed to use it, so now we're using the stenciled marking, which looks very similar to this, for a designated bike lane. We've got something a little bit different from this, that's the Sharros marking. And they have distinctive meanings. I think then if we use a pavement marking to indicate a preferential route for bicyclists, we're kind of further diluting the original meaning of the bike lane marking.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's for illustrative purpose only. They're not going to use it on a street that has cars.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: So, you aren't requesting approval for this?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Just for the box.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Just for the box.

MR. SENOR: I'm requesting approval for the box and then secondly, if I could use this bigger stencil, but if that's something that you don't like, I would drop that out and use a standard stencil.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: The stencil in the box

or the stencil on a Bike Boulevard?

MR. SENOR: The stencil that's on the Bike
Boulevard. And this bike, it actually is the same
situation, because on this Bike Boulevard there's cars
allowed, so they're crossing over the stencil all the time.
It's just the reason the City stretched it out was so that
cars could see it better.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: So, the Bike Boulevard is one that you're trying to concentrate bicyclist on but motorists can use?

MR. SENOR: Yes. Basically what it is, if you saw the big picture on this, Bike Boulevard, I mean it's not really related to this but, they've put diverters every other block so that cars have to get off but, they're still allowed on the road. And then bikes get to go through the diverters.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Okay. And then are we intending to seek approval from the FHWA for the experiment, since it would change the FHWA standard?

MR. SENOR: Well, Portland already received approval to do a bike box, so I don't actually know how that works. I mean if you tell me I have to do that, I can.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Because often when we want to change the Federal standard, we get their approval for their experimentation process, and then we come to the

CTCDC just so we can track what's going on statewide and approve that.

MR. SENOR: Yeah, I figured that since Portland already got approved for it, I didn't need to do that, and that's why I came to you, to the CTCDC. But, if that's not the right process then --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: At times FHWA approves things for other states that California law does not allow, so that is the problem, we are trying to get around it. Comments?

MR. SENOR: If there's a problem with the stencil, I can remove that. I guess what I would really be asking for is the double stop bar, that's where, that's the only violation or non-standard thing as far as our MUTCD and our CDC is written. Because, like I said, you are allowed to put the stop bar wherever you want, I'm having a double stop bar, so it's for two uses like Johnny was saying, and I get that. That's what I would be asking to experiment with.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. If you have no other questions, I would like to hear from the public.

Any other questions?

(No response.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Let's open this to the public. Any members of the public who wish to

share their thoughts with us? Jim?

And I'll pass those around.

MR. BAROSS: I'm getting hungry, how about you?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: We're going to stop after this, then we are going to have a 15 minute lunch break and working lunch, because we have to finish.

MR. BAROSS: I'll try to keep this brief but I'm going to speak for two organizations. First, the California Bicycle Advisory Committee, of which I'm Vice Chair, saw this proposal and recommended that it not be pursued. That's first.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And your reasons?

MR. BAROSS: Primarily the double stop bar

requires a change in the Vehicle Code, providing priority to bicyclists in front of motorists is not standard by anybody's standard in California anyway, much as we would like it, I should state for many bicyclists. It is so far outside the standards, and we think that even though — well, let me start it over.

We're very happy that San Luis Obispo came forward to CBAC and is pursuing experimental process. Long Beach didn't. And I think there's somebody here from Long Beach. I have some pictures of the Long Beach example of where it is being used, one of them shows some of the difficulties.

It's an appropriate process that these things get

vetted and tried out. Experiment is good, innovation is good, but we've got to take this step by step and make sure everybody is safe and understand what's going on. I would -- so that was the major reasons that CBAC didn't approve.

And by the way, we were not provided with this issue as an item to make a decision upon, and then provide that recommendation to you. All we did was look at it, decide and show them the problems we saw with it, and we were not -- which I think would have been more appropriate, given us an opportunity to provide to you a recommendation or not.

Now I'm going to shift gears. I'm representing the California Association of Bicycling Organizations in that we would like to help them resolve the issue at that intersection, and possibly make resolutions that are appropriate available to other agencies. I think there's a more step by step process available that is less of a jump to trying brand new pavement colorings and things like that. For instance, in the Federal MUTCD, which you're going to be reviewing soon, the expanded use of Sharros, that's a shared lane marking in the lane, is going to be up for you to decide. That expanded use allows its use in certain circumstances where there is no on street parking. Currently it's only available where there is on street parking. So, the Sharros, under the Federal MUTCD could be

reviewed or will be reviewed for adoption into the California MUTCD if they went forward with use of Sharros, this is -- with a request for experimentation -- this could be a way for us, you, to better evaluate whether you're going to include the expanded use of Sharros in the California MUTCD.

In this particular situation, encouraging bicyclists to use the full lane, in other words to move over into the lane space that's appropriate for them to use when they're going straight through, that's what it's all about.

The other item that's going to be in -- excuse me -- that is in the Federal MUTCD, which you will be given an opportunity to review, is, as I mentioned earlier, the "Bikes May Use Full Lane." The "Bikes May Use Full Lane" sign in the Federal MUTCD is designed to be used where appropriate, where the lane is too narrow for side by side sharing with motor vehicles and bicyclists. That could be the situation here when and if the lane was narrowed for that outside lane.

Right now at CBAC, when we were presented with this, there was some confusion about whether that stripe in this intersection was a bike lane stripe. It's not a bike lane stripe, it's a shoulder stripe. It's providing some confusion for bicyclists because many people look at that

stripe and think, oh, well, it's a bike lane stripe, I have to stay to the right of it. If it wasn't appropriate striped bike lane stripe, it would be dropped or dashed before the intersection, encouraging bicyclists and motorists to the merging behavior. That could have been done.

So, two items could be used instead of this bike box, that is Sharros, as an experiment, "Bikes May Use Full Lane" as an experiment. And a third one, another example of experimentation that you have approved, at least as I recall you have, in Long Beach they're using the center green stripe, right. Now, that's an experiment that's going on, it could be part of this which also encourages bicyclists to take the appropriate safer space, and also let's motorists know that there's going to likely be the bicyclists there.

So, what I'm encouraging is, yes for experimentation, but let's experiment in a step by step process, using things that are going to be coming to us anyway, the Sharros and the "Bikes May Use Full Lane". Thank you.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you very much.

Chad?

MR. DORINSIDE: Chad Dorinside, Best Highway Safety Practices Institute. On the double stop line,

specifically this issue was raised a month ago with the Office of Traffic Operations in Washington DC and there can only be one stop line, period. Arizona was using double stop lines, wait here, additional pavement markings, and they specifically ruled that that's not an approved traffic control device.

Number two is, I would be very concerned, on a change interval, a bicyclist moving at slow speed, presuming they have the right of way to go in front of traffic, and having somebody who is not aware of the local practices and having that person pull directly in front of a vehicle that's still stopping, or deciding to go through. I think that the conflict possibilities are very high with that type of interaction going on, and there may be another method to do this but, I don't think this is the answer.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you. Any other members?

MR. ROSEMAN: David Roseman, City Traffic Engineer, City of Long Beach. We support this application for experimentation and actually in Long Beach we do have two bike boxes that we've gone through the Federal process for experimentation, and we did bring forward to you at one of the last meetings some of those projects that are ongoing. In this case, I think that the issue of the two stop bars, if you look at the drawing on 73 that was

supplied, the bike lane is actually -- does not have a limit line through it, so the bike limit line is the further limit line and the car limit line, the lane adjacent to it, would be the second limit line. That's how my interpretation is or that's the interpretation that we have in Long Beach.

Actually, why we would think this is a good experimentation to have is, you're going to have not only information, Caltrans information from San Luis Obispo, you will have reported back to you information from Long Beach on a colored bike box. And I think it's important in the evaluation criteria, which I think is a little short on detail in the explanation, is that if they gather the same type of information that we will gather, you will be able to see the differences between colored pavement and non-colored pavement. Specifically, I think even though they don't have any accidents, they should still track the accident rate, because it's the vehicles that travel over that same marking, not just the bicycles.

Secondly, the vehicle violation rates of that first limit line, what is that percentage, how many do encroach into the bike box, how many don't? Part of that will be perception, part of that will be willful violation but, tracking that would be important. Not only peak but non-peak.

And then the third item is the percentage of

cyclists that actually use the bike box. Some will choose not to, some will choose just to stay to the side and not occupy the center part of that lane. I think that information will be important to compare and contrast with the information that we're gathering in Long Beach.

So, that's our position on that. Thank you.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Before you go, can I ask you a question? How would you hold up a ticket in court if the driver moves into the bicycle box?

MR. ROSEMAN: We would say that they violated the limit line, they moved into, past the limit line.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: How would you define that that's the limit line when the bicycle can cross it and it's not technically in the intersection?

MR. ROSEMAN: No, the bicycle did not cross it.

If you look at the drawing that's presented to you --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, but what I'm looking at is that this one -- if I'm looking at this correctly, the vehicle is supposed to stop here but the bicycle goes to the second one.

MR. ROSEMAN: But if you look at the bike lane marking, there is no limit line across the bike lane marking. This is the same approach that we used in Long Beach.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah but it's

still -- look at No. 2 lane, in No. 2 lane, bicycles and vehicles must stop at the same stop bar, at the same limit line. That's the California Vehicle Code.

MR. ROSEMAN: Yeah, there are different interpretations of that, however, in this experiment that we're doing through the Federal Government, this is the interpretation that we took. Now, we haven't written any tickets in Long Beach that I'm aware of at this point.

a few of the FHWA approvals, just because FHWA approves, it doesn't mean you can do it in California, because the California law doesn't allow you. So, you need to go change the California law. In this specific case, and I defer to Chief on this, he's our expert on law enforcement, if the bicycle can stop at the line that's right at the first one, I would say, then the vehicle can stop there. If the vehicle must stop at the second one, then the bicycle must stop at the second line also. So, I don't know how you go about that, if I get a ticket and I go to court, the Judge is going to say there's only one stop limit, there's only one limit line for this intersection.

MR. ROSEMAN: Well, this is their project. I don't want to take anything away from their project but, you have jagged limit lines at many intersections that are skewed, you will have the number one lane will be ahead, the

second lane will be back --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I understand that completely but, each lane, each lane has one limit line, each lane. I understand the concept of the jagged limit lines, we do it in a lot of places but, there's still each lane, for all vehicles including bicycles and motorcycles and all that --

MR. ROSEMAN: Well, we would take the liberal interpretation.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: There you go.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: But the thing is, you're not in any position to interpret anything. It's the enforcement that's out there taking, the law enforcement agency that's taking enforcement, and then the court system deciding what they're going to do with that citation. Do you even have any citation data? You haven't written any citations but --

MR. ROSEMAN: We haven't written any citations that I'm aware of.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: But you don't write citations. So, have there been any citations written, that would be the question?

MR. ROSEMAN: I'm not aware of any citations that have been issued by the City of Long Beach Police Officers for vehicles extending into the bike box.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Any other questions? Mr. Fisher?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

25

fine, go ahead.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Yeah, I'd like to ask Dave a question. It won't be a legal question, it will be a safety question. Some distance from the intersection, the bicyclist has to decide do I enter the left slow lane to turn left or do I try to use the bike box, okay. And the bike box might work well if the motorists abide by that second limit line, if they do that, and if the signal is still red when the bicyclist gets there, so that he has time to maneuver in there and position himself. But, supposing the bicyclist makes the decision, no, I'm going to try the bike box, and the signal is red but you start to get close to the intersection and it goes green and the bicyclist wants to turn left. He would have no way of turning left then. He planned on using the bike box, he might enter the bike box during the green and might cause, you know, a collision with a car rear ending him. How would that work? MR. ROSEMAN: Well, in this, again, this is their -- I mean if you want to jump in at anytime --COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: You're doing

MR. ROSEMAN: You know -- do you want to answer it?

MR. SENOR: Yeah.

MR. ROSEMAN: Okay. Go ahead.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

MR. SENOR: That's a valid question. I think that would be an unsafe maneuver for them to do, and they could do that anyway. They're allowed to take the lane, they could get over, so if they decided to do that, whether the bike box was there or not, it would be not the smartest thing for them to do anyway. As far as getting over into the number one lane, they wouldn't do that, because the number two lane is also a left turn lane. That's why no one would really do that. I've never -- no one -- I've never ever seen a bicycle get over into the number one, because they don't feel like they need to because they're already in the left turn lane. So, I mean everyone has said that, and we've thought about that. If the light is already green, and they're trying to get into the box, I mean on paper that might happen. I don't see that that would happen because it just doesn't make logical sense out there, that you wouldn't really do that. You wouldn't do it now with the box not being there and I don't think, I would hope you wouldn't do it with the box being there, because it's just an unsafe maneuver.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, thank you.

MR. SENOR: I want to actually add to what Jim

d. The CBAC did not deny this. This was brought to the

25 CBAC as an informational item. Johnny was at the CBAC at

the time, he told us about the double stop bar and they requested, or suggested that we come to the CTCDC.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Let me just say, you know, I saw some statistics, I think it was on Portland, and like 62 percent of the people don't use the bike box, they stay in the bike lane.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Sixty percent of the bicyclist do not use.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Bicyclists, don't even get into the box.

MR. SENOR: The thing though too, on those

Portland ones, this is very unique because of the shared

left and thru, if you even just go on Google and look at the

bike box pictures, you'll see a lot of them that are not

this. I mean this has a free ride and then a shared left,

and a thru so, it's different. A lot of times, in the

Portland ones, they've just put a bike box at a signal in a

thru lane or something. And so that might be true but, I

think in this one, the compliance level would be better for

bikes too to use it, because they need it, because it's

unique.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Thank you.

Let's move on. Any other members of the public? Okay,

very quickly. Let's finish, okay. Hold on. Deborah,

sorry?

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: I was just wondering if you tracked the intersection use of the right, do most bicyclist use the right bike lane or do some bicyclist currently take the lane or go into --

MR. SENOR: No, I haven't. Have you seen any bikes take the lane? Do you take the lane?

MR. FUKUSHIMA: Not very many.

MR. SENOR: Yeah, I think they're so worried they just don't do it because they don't -- I mean a lot of people don't even know they can take the lane, is what I think. This is trying to let them know that they can take the lane. I mean another thing I could do is remove the stop bar, the second stop bar and use the crosswalk as that. I mean it's still, in theory, a second stop bar but, you know.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Zabir.

MR. ZABIR: Zabir, City of Poway, San Diego. I was going to say, why don't you move the first stop box, so that way the --

MR. SENOR: What they're saying though is the bike still can't pass.

MR. ZABIR: Right. I understand the bike but, the vehicular would stop at the first limit line, because the other one would be the crosswalk and that's a standard.

MR. SENOR: We could enforce it if I did that. 1 2 I removed the second stop bar, you could enforce the car but 3 then you wouldn't be enforcing the bikes and I can see where 4 the conflict is. 5 MR. ZABIR: Right. The second, just I notice on page 76, and I think probably John can relate to that, there 6 7 is a sign that says "Right Turn Only", and then underneath 8 it it says "Bicycle Except", wasn't that plaque discussed at 9 the National Committee meeting and it was not accepted? So, 10 I don't know if this regulatory sign is an actual sign or 11 not. 12 MR. SENOR: This is just -- don't look at that. 13 MR. ZABIR: Okay. 14 MR. SENOR: It's on a city street, I just stole 15 their stencil, that's it. 16 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: This is not a proposal. Okay. Anybody from the public? 17 18 (No response.) 19 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Seeing none I 20 close --21 One last thing. MR. ROSEMAN: 22 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yes, very quick. 23 MR. ROSEMAN: I just want to reiterate that you 24 would have information from two types to review, and I think

that that would provide valuable information not only for

25

you but for us in evaluating how to work for them.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thanks, I appreciate it, you always have good comments for us.

Any other members of the public?

(No response.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Seeing none, we close the public hearing part of it. We bring it back, okay.

My concern with this is that neither this Committee nor the FHWA and the Federal Government is authorized to preempt California law. We can't just approve things just because we think it's a good idea. If you think it's a good idea, you have to go through the appropriate process as we are doing with a lot of other things bicycle related, like we are going to be discussing the 15-81 and so on and so forth. That if you think this is good -- because this is entrapment for the motorists. You can't create a condition, as much as we think it may be a good idea to have two limit lines for the intersection, each lane, I understand and what Dave said, that we have the staggered or jagged limit lines but still each lane, the intersection is defined by one limit line. And all vehicles, bicycle, bus, truck, motorcycles, they have to comply with that. have to stop behind that. The minute you cross that line, you are in the intersection technically. So, even if you

remove the first one, actually the second one, the one farther out, then the bicycle is in violation, the bicycle is entering the intersection on a red. You can't have it both ways.

So, that's the problem that I don't know if -- and again, you know, I don't want to speak too much for law enforcement -- how your officers out there are going to interpret who is in violation.

MR. SENOR: Can I offer a suggestion on that? I believe the Vehicle Code allows for ten feet of creep, right, once you stop.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: At the signal light?

MR. SENOR: At a stop bar. I don't know. That's what I was asking, is that not --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, no, no, we are issuing \$700 tickets to people who make right turns -- no, no, no. The minute you cross the limit line, you're violating.

Chief, do you have any thought on this, how if there is any solution even to this, if you want to approve it?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: I don't know that there is a solution. You've explained it perfectly with the limit line situation and I don't think we can -- we can't predict

what law enforcement officers out there will do. And you're right, we can't just override the Vehicle Code to experiment on something either. So, I don't know, I don't know how this works.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Any other members, comments, thoughts, suggestions? Mr. Henley, this is a Caltrans item, what's Caltrans' legal interpretation? Have your legal people looked at this?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: No, they haven't. I'11 be the legal person. No, you can't have two limit lines in California right now so, you know, we're basically suggesting we try something illegal for awhile, that's what we're suggesting. I know as a bike rider, I do something like that anyway. If I know I'm going to go left in a situation, I'll stop at the limit line and I'll get right in front of the first car, in front of the limit line, so at least he doesn't get much of a running start on me. think -- I think what the bicycling community wants to do is share the lane. So, what I would almost do is merge, in other words merge that little bike lane right into, you know, somehow with a curb or with a striping or something, put them both in there and say share that right, you know, the number two lane through that intersection. That's what, you know, to me, that gets a better more utilitarian bicyclist solution. But, I hate the spiteful, you know,

what you're trying to do is innovative but it's beyond the law.

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: I have the same comment.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Ms. Wong?

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: I cycle in San Francisco and if I came to an intersection like this and I was going right, I would stay in the right lane but, if I was turning left, I would probably share — I would share the lane, I don't know if I would maneuver to the front even, I would just sort of, you know, farther back, maneuver into traffic and turn left. And I'm wondering, in your area, if cyclists aren't confident enough or don't know that they can share the lane, because you mentioned that. So maybe, you know, a simple sign to remind, you know, everyone that that's the law.

MR. SENOR: Yeah, they could do that. The problem here is it's very high volume, so there's always cars at the light, so it's always — every time there's a red light, there's a cue, a very long cue, so there isn't anywhere to get in. You could get on the side but now that car is still going to go straight. If you got in front of them, like Wayne was just saying, then you're actually violating the Vehicle Code because you crossed over the limit line. So, that's where I'm kind of in a jam trying to come up with something, you know, because it's right what you said, and

they know they can share the lane but, they can't because there's a big cue there all the time.

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: Well, they don't need to go to the front to get into the cue, they can go in, you know, wherever it starts backing up.

MR. SENOR: Yeah, they could.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: I'll tell you the motivation for getting on the front is to get, you know, before the traffic picks up speed, because if you're back in the cue, you know, you basically are really holding up a lot of traffic.

MR. SENOR: That's part of the problem, I think, of maybe why they don't merge in farther back in the cue, because the cue is long and then it's just very uncomfortable to be there because you can't keep up with them as they start going, maybe. I'm not sure but that's probably why.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: If the problem is the cue, I mean I see a possible mitigation measure, and that is to stripe another lane, two lefts and one thru, and you've got the room to do it in your drawing. You've got a big unused space going in the opposite direction, so you could shift the striping over.

MR. SENOR: On the other side of the road?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Yeah. You've got, you

shown lane drop arrows but there's no lane drawn, you've got one lane going through in the opposite direction and you've got all this unused space for only one lane. So, I imagine there would be some way to shift it over and create another lane, at least for a short distance. And I don't know whether that would be enough given your volumes, but --

MR. SENOR: Yeah, I believe that that has something to do with the truck turning template from that left turn, because the skew of the intersection, and also the skew, the offset of the driveway but, I see what you're saying.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Well, okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: This also looks like an access management issue. I mean this looks like it's a driveway, right? How many driveways does this piece of property have?

MR. SENOR: That's it.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: That's the only driveway they have.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Does that

driveway get a lot of access from the thru movement?

MR. SENOR: It looks like a little shopping mall thing.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Thank you very much. Yes, do you have a question or you have

discussion?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No, idea is just remove the two limit lines and have a painted crosswalk, and have the bike box shared with the pedestrian crosswalk. Is that possible?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: As what Mr. Henley said, you know, you can always go in front of the vehicles and get into the crosswalk but, technically you are breaking the law. You're not supposed to be there. There's only one limit line for bicycle, for cross, for everybody.

Anyway, thank you very much, let's bring it back to the Committee and see what we want to do with this.

Mr. Henley, it's your application from Caltrans, I asked if Caltrans legal has even looked at it, to see if legally if you guys are going to be liable once you implement this, even on an experimentation, in case there's an accident there. Because you're doing something in clear violation of California Vehicle Code.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: That's right.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Now it's on the record. That's a footnote for the attorney who is doing to use it for the lawsuit.

MR. SENOR: I think that for me, that's where the experimental status came in, I was willing, I'm willing to take that on if I had experimental status but --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I mean we can 1 2 authorize experimentations as long as we are not violating 3 state law. 4 MR. SENOR: Right, right, I understand. 5 COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: I mean this is much like the Hawk system, remember the Hawk system? 6 7 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yes. COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: We can't violate the 8 9 law, so we really can't do this experiment as stated, unless 10 we get some kind of change to the law or get a legislator to 11 pass a law. COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Because the Hawk 12 13 is a good experiment, they're using it in other states but, California law doesn't allow the application, even on an 14 15 experimental basis. 16 COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: So, you withdraw the 17 item? 18 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: What's that? 19 COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: So you withdraw --20 COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: I quess that's the action that has to take place, we have to withdraw the item. 21 22 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So you either go 23 for a vote or you withdraw, what do you want to do? 24 COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Are you okay with that? 25 MR. SENOR: Yeah, I mean I appreciate your time, I

1 get it.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So, we don't need a vote, you withdraw.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: We don't have a vote, we'll just withdraw.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So, the applicant withdraws the application.

It's one o'clock and we want to get to Item 10-1, which is the a lot of folks here on that item. That item, I anticipate we are going to have some good extended discussion. Do you want to break? Because I think the cafeteria might be closed, bring lunch back here, do a working lunch. Is that what you want to do? If you want to do that, you want to go until what, it takes about 15 minutes or 20 minutes?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: 1:30.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, 1:30 is too far. Let's be back here about 1:20, okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Well, if everybody is buying lunch, there is one person there.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, go 1:30, 1:30 we are going to reconvene but, we are bring lunch back here.

(Thereupon, the meeting was recessed, to reconvene at 1:30 p.m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

1:30 p.m.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Let's call the meeting back to order. Thank you all. And we are now moving to -- we have a few items.

Mr. Henley, do you want to do 10-1 or do you want to take care of 10? Do you think 10-05, if 10-05 is not going to take more than te minutes, you want to take 10-05 or you just don't want to, you want to wait for 10-05?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Let's --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's the children present.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Oh, when children are present. Let's get warmed up on 10-01, let's get 10-01 first.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Let's start, because the 10-01, we start warming up on 10-01. Okay. This is awhile back when the Assembly Bill 15-81 was approved by the State Legislature and signed by the Governor and became effective California Law. The Department of Transportation was vested with the authority and responsibility to develop the standards for implementation of 15-81. And 15-81 pretty much said that the department has to provide bicycle detection at the new traffic signals or when they do modification to signals, and they had a

certain limit that if the modifications are over that dollar amount, or whatever the limit was. And the other component was the timing that there must be adequate timing for bicycles to safely clear the intersection. And both concepts were things that some municipalities, some traffic engineers were doing on their own previously but, now this is like the official state law. It took a little while, it took I think about a good two years, if you guys remember that, it took a couple of years to go through all the different meetings and all that. And finally we are the subcommittee and subcommittee went to CBAC and then here, and the Berkeley folks came and they did their presentation. So, we adopted a set of standards, introduced new standards into California MUTCD, both for detection and for timing.

Then after the standards were approved, and the Caltrans Director issued the policy directive, some cities and counties, they started looking at this thing a little bit more closely, which I wish was done when we were going through the discussion but, we don't live in a perfect world, we live with what we have.

So, there was a discussion that maybe the timing, as recommended in the standard, as approved by Caltrans, which is the law of the land today, maybe needs some modification to accommodate better signal operation or more optimum signal synchronization programs. And I'm not going

to speak for the proponents of that, I'm going to not steal their thunder.

So, it was brought back, it was discussed in the last Committee meeting and we said that since it's not on the agenda it's already a done deal, we cannot discuss it. If you want to discuss it, we have to put it on the agenda and bring it back. And there are representatives from the Orange County Transportation Authority, from the Consulting community, and Mr. Knowles has put this item on the agenda. So, Mr. Knowles, why don't you run us through the background and what the issue is and what your suggestions are.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, I have a Power Point presentation to help me with that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I thought you would.

(Asides preparing PowerPoint presentation.)

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: That's part of the challenge, in terms of how you want me to present this.

When we met in December with the Bicycle Advisory Committee, and we talked about the subject for about four hours --

(Laughter.)

 $\hbox{ {\tt COMMITTEE} MEMBER KNOWLES: $--$ and we started } \\ \\ \hbox{ before lunch and ended after lunch, as a matter of fact.}$

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Is it possible

that you can do it like 20 minutes, to wrap it up, if possible?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, then that becomes the other issue. It seemed to be easiest to discuss it in pieces rather than running through every single issue before we had any discussion. But, I can take a shot at starting and we can see. There's just so many different pieces to it. The problem that I ran into is that I've been pro bicycle detection for quite some time, even back in Pleasanton we installed about 115 video detection cameras to provide that improved detection for cyclists and motorcycles, along with cars. And since this time, this new policy has been adopted in Vacaville as part of the stimulus package, we did an overlay project, in connection with that we're installing 60 video cameras and, because, per the rules, because we were providing bicycle sensitive detection, then the quidelines say we should be using bicycle signal timings. So, right off the bat I needed to start taking what the policy is that was written and applying it to real world conditions, and ran into some problems.

I mean the basic background on this was that, you know, in our initial calculations the implementation of this new section 4D-105-CA will make intersections less efficient, increase fuel consumption, increase automotive

emissions, increase greenhouse gas emissions, increase transit head ways, result in unnecessary stops and delays to the motoring public, and reduce traffic safety. So, what I've done, and you'll see in the letter, what I did first was simply provide substitute language for the section, the Federal language was in blue, the California amendment I showed in red, and then my proposed changes and insertions I put in green to try to solve these various problems while maintaining the goal of providing improved bicycle clearance for cyclists. So, I was trying to make everybody happy and of course that's impossible.

The things we ran into is, you know, do these guidelines apply to left turn phases, you know, is the last conflicting lane the last thru lane or the last right turn lane? Should the bicyclist's path of travel be measured from the limit line or the end of the detection zone? Can supplemental detection zones be used to shorten the bicyclist's path of travel and conflict exposure time that the W distance, shown in the formulas? How does traffic signal face sequencing effect bicycle conflicts? Again, these are things you don't run into until you actually start to apply the policy. Can the bicyclist's mean speed be used where -- when slower cyclists who travel at the 90th percentile slower speed are not likely to be present? Because the current standard is based on the tenth

percentile slowest speed, and I don't know of any case in traffic engineering where we use the tenth percentile speed instead of something closer to the critical speed, or at least the posted speed limit or the average speed but the tenth seems very severe. And then how should traffic engineers balance the traffic signal timing guidelines in this section against all the negative impacts this would have in other sections of the MUTCD that says green time should be proportional to volumes. And there are all those kinds of things that seem to conflict with this, since bicycle traffic represents about two percent of the traffic on the road, and yet to accommodate two percent of traffic, we're expected to increase minimum green times by up to 200 percent. And what kind of discretion do traffic engineers have in setting the signal timing, based on all these factors and the new language in this particular section. Let's see how this works here. We're going to be challenged all the way through, I have a feeling. Yes. So, the good news was, after meeting for four hours, we actually came to -- I can push different buttons and see how the display changes -- that doesn't do anything. COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: You need to go back. COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: That one, how about

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

that.

And then this one?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN:

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: How about that.

So, we did meet with the Bicycle Advisory

Committee, and there were several things we actually agreed
on, and then there were some areas that I considered
additional changes to be necessary. And this is the five
bullet points that summarize what was agreed to at that
meeting, in terms of bringing a recommendation forward to
this committee. And what I want to do is, take these points
bullet by bullet, they all represent — the four of them
represent changes to the existing language, recommended
changes from the California Bicycle Advisory Committee to
the existing language as it was recommended by our Committee
and also per the directive issued finally by Caltrans.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, you prefer to go over every single bullet, stop, have a discussion, move to the second one. Is that what you're saying?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Maybe the most productive, we can start with this one, for example, this one was the easiest.

Here it was simply the case that right now W is the distance crossing the intersection, is measured from the limit line to the last conflicting lane, wherever that is. And the proposal I made to the Committee is, using existing technology, and more testing is involved but, according to my manufactures, using existing technology, I can use my

video to setup a detection zone within the intersection, this red sone here. So, right now, in this diagram, you can see where the cyclist is and we're measuring the distance W all the way from that cyclist until the clear the farthest lane. And we'll discuss some particulars of that.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

What I'm proposing is, I can use video to set up a detection, supplemental detection zone, which I've shown as that red block, within the intersection. And because my video camera is wired to the controller, that detection zone is only active during the green of that phase. It's not -so I don't have to worry about it being tripped by any cross traffic, any opposing left turn movements that crossover that. It only comes on during the green. That way, if I have a bicycle or a slow accelerating truck -- I used to work in Pleasanton where we had a lot of full quarry trucks -- some vehicles are slow to accelerate, that way my W distance is now measured from the end of the detection zone to wherever we say that bicycle has finally cleared traffic. And it was a way that if it's a car, five second minimum green, they're going to clear that detection zone based on normal perception reaction time and acceleration, a bicycle is going to need more time.

So, this would actually be a change within the language that was adopted to measure from the end of the referenced bicycle detection zone, rather than measuring

everything from the limit line. And so what I did, in my letter on page three of 43, was simply insert that first green line, "Supplemental detection zones, new technology or various signal controller settings may be utilized to reduce the time a bicyclist is exposed to conflicting vehicle traffic." So, this would have the effect of reducing the W in the formula. And this was something the Committee agreed with, based on this bullet point. That if there's technology that can distinguish a car from a bicycle, and if the technology can provide these supplemental detection zones, they did not have a problem with that changing how we measured the distance W.

So, I don't know whether you want to cover everything or talk about that?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Let's do it this way, I don't to keep opening and closing public hearings.

Let's do your --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Right.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: -- bullets at one time. And then if members of the Committee have questions about the bullets, or they have concerns, make your questions and comments on that bullet, so that we move onto the second bullet. Members of the public, please take notes on every single bullet and then I will give you time to get up here and you say, by the way, on that point one, this is

what our concerns are, this is what our issues. Otherwise we have to go back and forth between and it makes it very — less productive, I should say, in terms of time.

On this specific bullet, in case there is a reliable, whatever that means, in case there is a reliable technology that can identify a vehicle or a bicycle in the intersection, in that detection zone, can the W be reduced rather than the full length be from the start point to the end or the beginning of the detection zone?

Jacob?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: One thing is, does the member have -- do you have copies of this slide?

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: I sent to you separate model.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Not of this particular slide. What I tried to do, instead of coming back with the 46 slides that we used at the Bicycle Committee, was to take the feedback from the Committee, tried to refine what the issues were and just kind of stick to what the outstanding issues were. And where we kind of came to agreement, come up with a display that best kind of described what we're talking about in the supplemental detection zone.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Kind of on page 22 of his letter, of his initial letter, the concept is kind of shown in color, if you want to look at that.

Okay.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: The one point I have to point out with regards to this concept is that I got a call from one city saying they were having a problem picking up the reference bicyclists with video detection, and my big concern, since none of this timing has ever been tested, even though it's now the statewide standard, I'm now concerned, until I do my test, that a 90 pound cyclist on a small bicycle with 16 inch rims, with no iron in it, it might not even work. So, we need to be careful, there may be an issue to come back on with regards to the reference bicyclist, if we can really demonstrate that the detection doesn't pick up what we've proposed as the design cyclists in this case. It was the first I'd heard that, since I've been using video, I've never gotten a call from a bicyclist or a motorcyclist, where I'm using video, so I thought it was a non-issue but, there may be an issue.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So, bullet number one, still we don't know even if the technology is going to allow us to do that.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, it would apply to all video and the smallest cyclist on a small bicycle.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Questions?

Okay, Mr. Fisher?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Yeah, just really a

comment. In your green language on page three you say, "may be utilized to reduce the time." I think what you need to do is put that section in with the formula that has the time formula width, so that we're associated that statement with the formula, to reduce the time below whatever the formula says.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: That is -- oh, the other items, yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: So, just to comment that I think that option probably should go further --

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Under the guidance?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: -- down the stream. No,

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Yeah but --

it can still be an option.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: But I think it needs to be associated with the formula. When you say reduce the time, reduce the time compared to what?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Yes. And that's part of the difficulty here. The letter that I submitted to the Committee was before the meeting with the Bicycle Advisory Committee, and I haven't gone back and rewritten everything based on that. So, this is an example of proposed language that could help but, you know, it's not --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Jim, I saw Jim raising his hand, as the Vice Chair -- hold on -- let's

go through these bullets and if you can kind of pick up the pace, we'll cover it and then we come back, and then please come here and we will give you time and you go through every single item but, please make notes.

Go ahead.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I think that based on this slide, I think in reference to what John just mentioned, the lower section of this green text is actually proposed for the option to the bicycle timing, where the supplemental reference bicycle detection zone new technology, and actually reference the formula there. So, that, I believe, is in the green text under options. It's the third to the last sentence, I believe, yes. The third to the last sentence in the options section, where we're talking about timing. Because remember, everything up above was dealing with detection, and it was only once we got down to options — or was it — yeah — it was only later where we were providing that, that we got into timing. So, I had to adjust the language both in the detection section and the timing section. But, I did include that.

So, the second bullet in the memo had to do with where is the conflict point? When we use language that says that we have to provide enough clearance to clear the last conflicting lane, what is that conflict point? And in many ways we came to some agreement but, there's the main point

of contention remains, I think the left turn lane, if you have a right turn only lane, do you include that when you're measuring this distance? And I have a couple examples.

So, the standard -- and we don't have a pointer here -- do we have -- I don't know if the laser -- the front button, okay. The typical diagram everybody sees is this one, you have a bicycle coming straight through the intersection, you have a T-bone example and that's W, is this conflict. The problem is, at a major intersection this is almost never the conflict. Almost always -- not almost always but most often this thru movement is followed by the leading left turn movement, and you usually have opposing leading lefts. So, actually, this is a fairly rare occurrence at a major intersection. Typically -- so instead of measuring this distance to clear this conflict, it's more realistic to measure this distance for this conflict. And that makes a huge difference in terms of what that minimum green time is.

Similarly with this left turn movement, that is a legitimate conflict but, what happens when you have a lagging left? So, when we get into actual signal timing, depending on the coordination on the street, the signal phase sequence, this was another area we agreed that defining the last conflicting lane is really the last conflict in the following phase most likely to come up in

the traffic signal sequence. And so this would not just be a carte blanche, this is always W since most often this is the conflict. The only time this would be the conflict is when you had a leading left on this side and a lagging left on this side, so that northbound proceeded immediately after this thru movement.

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Then the other question is the right turn movement. I f you have to clear the last conflicting lane, theoretically it's not this thru movement, it's this right turn movement. And by the time you've cleared this point, you know, so it's this conflict point way out here, to clear the last conflicting lane, according to Webster's and not this point here. Now, what the Bicycle Committee recommended was, they said, you don't need to go past the prolongation of the curb face. And my point simply is, if a right turn -- if this was a right turn only lane, so it's a right turn only, it's not a shared lane, it's not a thru ride, and the right turner can turn right on red anytime they think it's clear to do so, it makes no sense to extend their red time for the sake of this bicyclist, when no matter how long you make the red they can turn right on red. So, you really haven't gained anything other than increasing delay for everybody, because you included the right turn lane. So, this is a point of contention.

There was agreement that engineers should have

discretion to look at the phase sequencing when determining what the conflicting lane is for the purpose of measuring W. But, we did not agree on should you include right turn lanes or not, right turn only lanes. The Bicyclist Committee position was you have to include the right turn only lane but, you don't have to measure beyond the prolongation of the curb face. My recommendation strongly is looking at the data, you should exclude right turn only lanes because in almost every case a right turn may be made on red, and extending the red time does not add anymore production to the cyclist, plus it's a low speed movement, typically ten miles an hour or less.

And the other recommendation I was making in the text was, where you have a very wide curbside lane, you should only measure the conflict point about ten feet off of the lane line, because if this — like in Vacaville, one of our typical 20 foot curbside lanes, there's no reason to measure it all the way to the curb face when the thru traffic is going to be, this trailing edge of the thru traffic is going to be about ten feet off of this lane line.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, on that one very quickly, so the point of disagreement was the exclusion of the right turn only lane.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Correct.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And then the half

lane. But, in terms of real practical field experience, if you're using 15 feet per second, how much difference does it really make in real life if you include that ten foot or not?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, it helped to come up with language that said you don't have to go past the curb face. But, in --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, I'm talking about when the lane --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Right, well, I mean that reduced the distance but, you know, in many cities, you know, I use the slide of this intersection in Dublin, Dublin Boulevard at Tassajara Boulevard, they've got a series of double rights. So, it's actually a lot wider than you think when you've got a bike lane and then a double, you know, it's two or three seconds difference.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Question John?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Well, since we're doing this one subject at a time, I think the intent was to identify the worst case scenario, and that's why, you know, the worst case scenario could be a two phase intersection where the bicyclist proceeds and then the traffic on the cross street gets their green. And in that case that would be the worst case scenario. You have to clear the whole roadway. But, in your case, where you've got a fully

actuated intersection and you've got protected phasing, I imagine you could have a situation at 1:00 in the morning where you don't have opposing lefts, so you have a leading left turn, but your thru movement is going at the same time, in which case there would be a conflict between the bicyclist getting through the intersection and traffic being released, thru traffic being released on the cross street.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Yes. So that the language in the Caltrans memo said, when depending on phase sequencing and demand for the movement at different lanes such as the left turn on the cross street is the last conflicting lane, clearance need only be provided for those cyclists to clear that lane. But, this was totally an issue of engineer's discretion. Again, it goes back to is this fixed, is the policy going to be no matter what the phasing sequence, this is what you measure to or, if I'm doing minimum recall, you know, whatever, can I -- remember what we're dealing with is possibly at two o'clock in the morning when there's one car present, extending this green time here, which means the red time here, by, you know, five to ten seconds, and then multiplying that all the way around the intersection. It's not just the one phase that we're increasing the red time for.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: But is that -- I'm trying to understand the actual real life application

and ramification of this. If you're talking two o'clock in the morning, who cares what your signal timing is? There's not really a whole lot of traffic out there. Is that really -- I'm trying to --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, but, okay, okay, let's talk about 10:00 a.m. At 10:00 a.m. when the morning peak is over, the noon hour hasn't started, we're not in the evening peak, we're running coordination on an arterial roadway, you still have a significant amount of fuel being consumed, automotive emissions, transit lines are still running, all those are being impacted by going to longer cycle lanes.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, I'm just trying to understand the actual ramification of these abstract things.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Right. Well, first it really comes to the concept of, is there a downside to longer red times? And once you have some concurrence that more stops, more delays, longer cyclings have negative ramifications, then it's a question of, what can you do to provide the clearance for the cyclist and minimize stops and delays in cycling. So, if there's no agreement that there's some benefit to minimizing the impact, then it's pretty much the end of the discussion. We're looking for ways to try to minimize the impact but still provide the clearance for the

next conflicting phase.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: But the language does say "to the last conflicting lane."

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Right, but it wasn't clear what --

make it clear for a thousand different cases in options of timing. So, if you determine that at all times of the day, 24/7, the last conflicting lane would be those left turn lanes and not the companion thru lanes, because of the way you phase it, I think you could legitimately say you've timed it to the last conflicting lane. But, if there's any possibility that it's going to be that right turn lane that gets a green ball, that follows the bicyclist going through, then you might say that's your last conflicting lane. But, I think the language allows you to determine it without defining it so precisely that we're not dealing with the hundred different situations.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: And that's why we don't want to provide, you know, 40 different iterations of the potential phase sequencing, just make reference to the fact that phase sequencing can be taken into consideration.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: It's not only phase sequencing, you're showing an intersection that has four equal width legs. If the east/west corridor, here in

this diagram, is significantly narrower than the north/south, still the thru movement is going to be your critical conflict. Still that distance is going to be longer than the left turn. Because the east/west is going to be half the width, which happens a lot, which is --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I tried to simply it using this diagram. What I presented the Bicycle Committee was all overlay on aerial photographs but, you know, that --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Well --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: -- you know, maybe that was my mistake here. It seemed better to use aerial photos of the real world, just so we could discuss your point, rather than these generic diagrams. But, right now, the only example that we have in previous, you know, the Devices Committee staff reports all showed this very standard conflict, and there's no language to show that there's any discretion to define the last conflicting phase as anything other than this movement. I mean you have to think about the average engineer that hasn't been involved with any of these discussions and how he's going to interpret the language in that manual when it comes down to, you know, what is my last conflicting phase, you know, movement. And this is what comes to everybody's mind.

So, that was just my recommendation as one individual.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Any other questions on this bullet number two?

(No response.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Moving on.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: So, this was just a slide showing that there's different conflict points depending on the phase sequence. And in this example, instead of this being the conflict point, most likely I'm going to be leading this left, so actually I would be measuring W from my detection area to this point, and in fact this distance might be so short I don't even need supplemental detection, if all I need to do is measure to this point instead of way over here.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Well does that depend on the type of phasing you have?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: If you have a protected phase, I imagine you'd want to time it somewhere near where the bicyclist leaves the limit line, plus or minus a few feet. If you're talking a permissive phase, the bicyclist can get out almost to the middle of the intersection and seek a gap.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Right.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: So, we've got all these different combinations and permutations.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: As I read it, if you 1 2 read the language right now with regards to signal timing 3 based on this bicycle data, it doesn't talk about the 4 engineer having much flexibility at all. You simply measure 5 W, apply the formula or really go to the table and you're done. There's no engineering. And so we had this 6 7 discussion about what are the different things engineers can 8 look at when they're trying to apply this policy that's 9 brand new and has never been tested anywhere in the state. 10 So, you know, there are -- but I'm faced with either 11 implementing this right now, because I'm installing the 12 detection, or not. Then so I need to get some 13 clarification. And if I was in the discussion and had confusion about what I'm allowed to do, imagine engineers 14 15 that are hearing about this for the first time. 16 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Mr. Chairman? 17 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yes. 18 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Question. All of this, 19 in particular the first slide, is that the concerns of you 20 or with regard to the capacity or the safety? 21 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, safety is a 22 separate issue. We brought up the fact that anytime --23 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Excuse me -- if it's a 24 separate issue, then the main issue is capacity. 25 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES:

No, well --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: -- because it's timing,

I mean timing is what? It's capacity of the level of
service at the intersection. Right?

Separate issues. We know that the longer the red is on on the main street, which has the higher volume, the greater the chance of collisions, especially due to rear ends, and the higher the frustration level, the more red light running there's going to be with unreasonably long reds. Also, ITE says that the longer the cycle lengths, the greater the change pedestrians will not wait for the walk, and so you get more pedestrian violations the longer the cycling. So, this jeopardizes both pedestrian safety, per ITE, and also just standard collision rates based on increased numbers of stops and delay on the main street.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: So, it's safety, it's not capacity?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: It's both. It's both capacity. It is greenhouse gas emission and it is traffic safety. You're lengthening the cycle lengths decreased pedestrian safety, that's per ITE, that's right in the ITE manual on signal timing.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: But the first slide you showed was the bicyclist crossing the intersection versus the right turns.

1	COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Correct.
2	COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: All right. If you have
3	a safety issue, just don't allow the turning on red.
4	COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: That has greenhouse gas
5	issues. The idea is to let that person go and not keeping
6	him idling at the intersection when it's clear and he can
7	turn right on red.
8	COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Well, did we define
9	that, what is that? How much is that increasing, not
10	allowing right on red?
11	COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: When you take that to
12	all four corners, you might be talking close to ten seconds
13	per cycle, just for that one movement, that decision.
14	COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: With respect to the
15	pollution?
16	COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: No, with respect to
17	increased delay and increased stops.
18	COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: The timing. Unless if
19	you have heaving turning, right turns, right?
20	COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: It's a right turn, I'm
21	assuming there's a
22	COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: under normal
23	circumstances you don't have heavy right turns.
24	COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: decent right this
25	is going to drive him crazy with regards to taking minutes.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Let me say something. This is my half hour checkpoint.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Half hour already?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah. We have spent a half hour, we have not finished your first two bullets. What I would like to suggest is that we do not interrupt you. Go ahead, very quickly, finish your presentation, tell us all the five bullets and then we come back, because this way we are going to be only covering his presentation until 3:00.

Go ahead.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: This is probably the most contentious issue, I think, or maybe bullet number three, I'd have to check, it's the design speed. The design speed used in this formula assumes the tenth percentile slowest bicycle and although the Legislature said we were to use standard, you know, traffic engineering principles in designing the timing, somehow we adopted timing based on the tenth percentile slowest bicycle. And in looking at the data, this information comes form our own staff report. It was interesting to find that the San Francisco bicycle plan assumes 12 to 15 miles an hour for bicycles when setting signal timing along bicycle routes, and that even in the study that was conducted for us, it found that the tenth percentile crossing speed was 10.7 miles an hour, or 15.7

feet per second. And for some reason we rounded that down to ten miles an hour, and 14.7 feet per second instead of the 15.7 per second that's actually the tenth percentile. So, actually the speed being used in the calculations is lower than the tenth percentile, because according to our staff report the tenth percentile is the second feet per second faster and seven/tenths faster, and that's the tenth percentile.

So, it was also interesting, in the signal clearance timing for bicyclist in the ITE article, back from 1995, that their study showed that the mean bicycle speeds for a fast cyclist is 18 miles an hour, for the casual adult cyclist is 12 miles an hour, and then nine miles an hour for children, and yet we set all of the timing 24 hours a day, seven days a week based on ten miles an hour, which doesn't seem consistent with what San Francisco was doing or with what this data showed.

So, the red section, the top of this table is actually from the new table, Table 4D-109-CA, and then the information at the bottom was from six bicycle studies done in Palo Alto. And what I found interesting in using this information is, you notice the top intersection it says "Camino Real at Embarcadero is 130 feet wide", and it says, "The mean crossing time was 10.2 seconds." So, if you go up to this diagram and you look at 130 feet, we're using 15.3

So, my argument is that the mean speed is much 1 2 more realistic than below the tenth percentile speed that 3 this chart is based on, and at almost every single example, 4 if we're trying to minimize the cycling but still clear the 5 average or the majority of cyclists, you can see that the values in Table 4D-109 consistently exceed the actual study 6 7 measured crossing times in this data. And this isn't data 8 -- right now I'm forgetting whether I pulled this out of --9 I think I pulled this out of our, you know, the 10 subcommittee's staff report in terms of it's very hard to 11 find bicycle data but, here's an example where they studied 12 bicycles and consistently the mean crossing speed was much 13 faster than what we're currently telling every city that 14 they were recommending that they use in the guidelines. 15 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That table is in the '95 16 ITE --17 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: It was the '95? 18 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: -- THE '95 ITE. 19 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: So, it's out of the '95 20 ITE paper. Thank you. 21 So, that's why I bring up this particular issue. 22 When we're calculating the green time, right now, even 23 though staff found that the tenth percentile was 15.7 24 seconds, the calculation right now is based on 14.7 seconds. 25 And I just wanted to contrast that with what San Francisco

is using, which was up to 22 feet per second, and then the ITE articles, mean traffic speed for children, for casual adults and for "fast cyclists", whatever they are.

But, my point is that when you look at our large intersections, and you take a look at this movement, for example, who would most likely drive, ride across these two right turn lanes, these three thru lanes, get in the double right turn lane, and then make this left turn movement? Right now we're assuming an elementary school child does that. That's the speed that we're using. You know, what I'm suggesting is that we really should be using the 18 miles per hour speed from the study for left turn movements, because it's really going to be your faster aggressive rider that's going to use a left turn phase like this, rather than the slowest tenth percentile rider on the road.

And so that's why you'll see, in this presentation, what I'm recommending now, based on the review of the data, is to use the 18 mile an hour speed for the left turn, because typically that's our longest exposure time, cycle lengths are being driven more by this left turn movement, even than the thru, so to use the fastest most aggressive speed on this document, and then use the mean speed not the tenth percentile speed for less, use the casual adult speed of 12 miles an hour for the thru and then where we have the slower bicyclists routinely present, use

the child speed of something close to ten miles an hour. We have very similar standards in the MUTCD right now, where typically, and I know the standard is changing, we have been historically using four feet per second as pedestrian clearance time, where we had senior centers and documented slower pedestrians, we would use a slower crossing speed. Same goes for the walk time, you know, seven seconds of walk time but, you could document reasons to take the walk all the way down to four seconds, you know, under unusual conditions. And so what I'm suggesting is, typically your aggressive rider at a higher speed is in your left, your casual adult is in your thrus, and then the exception would be near elementary schools, near entertainment cites that might draw younger —

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I think we got it COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: You got it.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Do you want to move to the other?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Somehow we got where we are, I'm concerned that we don't get it.

The other -- we have to go back to that bullet point to see -- in an effort to speed this up -- what -- I think we just had -- yes. So, the one thing the Committee did agree to was there is a shortcoming of data, so when you look at the bullet point that was actually in the Caltrans

manual, where local agencies could get local data, they did recommend there be more discretion, instead of using this blanket tenth percentile speed, you know, the recommendation was clearance time for bicycle's left turns may be adjusted depending on local experience and engineering judgment, provided that the tenth percentile bicyclist is still accommodated. But, they agreed that — nobody has ever studied, well, to date, maybe we'll see some new data, the speed of the left turn bicycle. And my contention was our slowest tenth percentile bicyclists are not the ones using left turn phasing at wide intersections. So, the Committee agreed that for local agencies that had the data on their local left turn speeds, you could, you know, adjust the speed assumed in that formula.

And so I provided two slides, this is the distances based on 12 miles an hour, which I'm assuming for the casual adult going through the intersections. I bumped it up to 15 miles an hour for those making the left turns. This is still below the aggressive fast cyclist, but it conformed to that 12 to 15 mile an hour range that San Francisco was documented as using. And then went so far as to say, and under unusual conditions where the slower elementary school students are routinely present, go to the ten mile an hour values. So, it had three different tiers, again trying to provide realistic clearance times but

minimizing the impact to the traffic signal operations. And I provided language to that effect within the green text.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

I'm trying to move it along. And I do want to comment on your previous comments with regards to what was actually in the legislation. This is actually the chapter bill, and I think it's very important to continue to note that even the Legislature recommended that we do this in conformance with professional engineering practices. So, again, I question the tenth percentile. And also, the only time they referred to signal timing was right here where it says "and related timing". There was nothing that said bicycle clearance time, W, you know, high speed, elementary school, slow tenth percentile, it was just used professional judgment in creating other related timing. So, we have that discretion that -- the Legislature I talked to -- a Senator's office that was on the Housing and Transportation Committee, and a staffer for the Committee, and they said they really didn't spend much time talking about traffic signal timing at all. The discussion was about detection, and they left it to the professionals to come up with what the related timing was. But, there was no expectation about what exactly that was going to be.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Can we move to bullet number four and five please?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Let's see. On this

one, this issue involves should the travel time of the vehicles — basically if there's going to be a collision between a cyclist and a motor vehicle, the moving speed of both vehicles are involved. And the recommendation some of us have been making is to again cut down on the cycle length and still provide realistic and effective clearance time. You need to take into account no only that W distance of the cyclist but also how long does it take for the motorist to get from the stop bar to the conflict point.

So, in this slide, what I'm showing is the various conflicts. Here you have a left turn movement and there's no question it takes a period of time to get from this stop bar to this conflict point. It takes a period of time to get from this stop bar to this conflict point, this point to here, it's not instantaneous. You can't hit the limit line at the speed limit and have expected to stop in time for the red that was standing the moment it turned green. So, what I've done is used the standard formulas out of Synchro, in terms of acceleration time, to calculate how long it takes to get to these conflict points, and subtracting that from the bicyclist time.

Now, that was a concept. Whether we just wanted to say, you know, for ease of calculations make it a second, make it two seconds, so that you don't have to worry about exactly all the possible combinations but, in our mind, my

mind, and the engineers from Orange County that are involved with this, there's definitely some time component taken up by a car to get to the conflict point. So, that should be deducted from the calculation of exactly how much clearance time is necessary for the cyclist. Again, if you use this diagram, and I know this came up before, and this is also a picture of an arterial and a narrower collector, in case we want to get into the discussion of what happens in this instance but, we had this discussion before.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

If you look at the typical conflict of a pedestrian in the crosswalk, and the fact that the line between the pedestrian and the motor vehicle is that 12 inch line, so the distance at the -- the concept was, we should completely clear the bicyclists because, you know, we've faced this issue before with pedestrians, and we know we lost that battle, the pedestrians were adamant that we need to get the pedestrian all the way to the curb face and not just to the six feet from the curb face or the middle of the last conflicting lane. But, in this case you can see that a pedestrian crossing the street is in a very different position than a bicyclist. A motorist has to travel much farther to run into the cyclist than to run into the pedestrian that's standing right there. They've got to travel all the way out to this distance. So, I don't know that the argument really stands that because we took the

pedestrian all the way past the last conflicting lane, that we have to do that in the case of the cyclist, when the cyclist is so far removed from the approaching car.

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

And the other point that was in the original ITE article on clearance is, one of the reasons why they wanted this clearance interval is because a typical cyclist, which going from this bike lane to this bike lane, it could be blocked, the view of that cyclist could be blocked by -- so if there's a stopped car here and somebody is here, and they want to go straight, they might not see the fact that a late cyclist has entered on yellow or on a stale green, because this car blocks their sight distance. But, this goes to the issue of should we include the left turn movements in this whole discussion. When you're following this blue path of travel, you're passing through the center of the intersection. In no case will anybody block your view of the fact that there's a cyclist in the intersection. the argument in the ITE pedestrian article about bicycle, ITE article on bicycle clearance times, that this is really needed because cars are going to conflict, block the view of other motorists of a late cyclist, does not apply when dealing with left turn movements. And again, left turn movements, because this distance of travel is so much longer than this distance of travel, and this conflict typically is this point as opposed to a thru car, which is this left turn

movement, it is critical to take a look at thrus and left turn movements separately, in terms of the amount of clearance time necessary to clear somebody all the way across the road.

So, basically, as you've seen in that memo, I proposed a matrix that basically had vehicle travel times in a column, and the bicycle travel times in a row, and then it simply did the math of calculating the bicycle travel time minus the vehicle travel time and came up with values in this type of format. And now, if we're going to use ten miles an hour, 12 miles an hour, and 15 miles an hour, of course you'd have to have three separate tables but, that was the concept that I found most workable, if we wanted to provide engineers with a table of exactly what these would be. And then it's just a matter of, as I said, refining the vehicle travel times, whether you really want to calculate or just use a two second standard but, there should be some relationship between vehicle travel time and the cars.

And the last slide, the last issue was, while we're trying to decide these matters, should the timing stay in effect or should we have a moratorium on signal timing based on bicyclists. The Committee feels that definitely the standard, as it was adopted by this committee, should stay in effect until a better system is arrived at, whereas in some of our opinions, because of the increased greenhouse

gas emissions, the increased fuel consumption, the increased transit head ways, the increased stops and delays, the reduced traffic and pedestrian safety, limited bicycle time samples in any studies, the fact that there's no bicycle left turn data, there's no vehicle, conflicting vehicle travel time data, and there's no implementation test history, this hasn't been tried anywhere else before it became the state standard, we should have a moratorium on implementing and requiring cities to implement this timing until more research is done.

And that's my last slide.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you very much. We wrapped it in about 45, that's good. Thank you.

Okay. Now, basically there is Item No. 5, bullet number five is really not a recommendation for changes, a recommendation for policy implementation. Very briefly, the suggestion is to reduce the W as it is mentioned in the standard today, if there's reliable detection system out there, to have a detection zone in the intersection to identify vehicle, I mean the bicycle. Clearly defining or better defining the definition of the last conflict, and maybe developing what the alternatives are of different scenarios.

The biggest point is Item No. 3, bullet No. 3, change in design of the, in the design speed, or I should

say the travel speed of the bicycle, and allowing for different bicycle speeds under different conditions, like in the left turn being different, using a different company speed, and the thru movement and so on and so forth, which will require additional data. And then start accommodating something for a vehicle start up time, which doesn't allow now, a second or two, whatever that may be.

And then the last item is to put -- to recommend to Caltrans to issue a moratorium to the local agencies not to use the adopted timing standards of the 15-81 implementation until new standards have been looked at.

Did I capture it correct?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Much, yes.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, thank you. So, we have these five items. Do you want to have some discussion now or we have some people who have been very patiently sitting for a very long time, to hear from their perspective also, and then bring it back. What is your pleasure?

Okay. With that, let me say, let me just a quick show of hand so we can manage time better. Who are the people in the audience who want to support Mr. Knowles' proposal? We have three people, four people in the audience. Who are the people in the audience that want to -- I shouldn't say even oppose -- who have concerns about

this and they have different views? Good, we have four to four, perfect. So, we have time, so maybe the best way we do it, rather than back and forth, let's hear from people who are supporting Mr. Knowles, and please do not repeat al the stuff that he said, we heard that already. If you have additional information or you want to clarify what he said.

We'll start with Ron Keith. Ron, do you want to go?

MR. KEITH: I have a Power Point.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. How long is it going to take?

MR. KEITH: Not very long.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Who is going to run your Power Point? Oh, Jeff is back there.

Okay. Let's just start with five minutes, each member, and if you have more time, we're going to come back. Let's see if you can wrap it up in five minutes, Ron, I'd appreciate it.

MR. KEITH: Okay. First of all, I'm Ron Keith, I'm the principal Traffic Engineer of the Orange County Transportation Authority. By the way, we support bicycle detection and AB-15-81 in regard to bicycle detection. In fact, back in the seventies I was one of the first people that helped bicyclists along by inventing external logic to actually time external minimum greens for the bicyclists, in

the City of Irvine. And Conrad will attest to that, because he was there as the City Traffic Engineer at that time.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Basically, Orange County Transportation Authority is in agreement with Mr. Knowles', most of Mr. Knowles' arguments. One of the things that has not been addressed is what the Committee and others have not even looked at yet, and one of the things that is not in my slide presentation right now, which was not included in looking at the table was, there was never any mention of grade at the intersection in the development of the timing. never any information as to offset distance and cyclists' vision of the approaching traffic and vice versa, the opposing traffic vision of the cyclist. There was never any mention of the crown of the road through the intersection, how that might affect the timing. All those things were not addressed in the actual development of the timing table. And there's a lot of things that were not addressed in the whole scheme of things, and basically to get to something that I heard in the restroom during one of the breaks was, what are we going to do about this, everybody is right. And that's correct. Everybody is right. We all have our agendas and we all want to be safe, and we all have to get, you know, make sure that we create the most possible safe but effective operation of our systems, and we have to come to hopefully some kind of an operational compromise that

will allow the traffic engineers to effectively move the traffic safely and efficiently through our systems, while, you know, not adversely affecting 98 percent of the vehicles that are traveling through the intersections, and for a possibility that there might be a bicyclist there every cycle. And that's where the bone of contention really comes in.

So, I'm going to go ahead with my presentation and tell you what we did not address so far. And here's an indication of what we did not address so far, and this is not an intersection in Orange County, this is an intersection in San Bernardino County, U.S. 395 and Mojave Road. And it's a high desert highway between San Bernardino and the Sierra Nevada, there's no pedestrians. So, the nearest signalized intersection to it is two miles away. There may be one bicyclist ever so often, and some long distance cycle groups come through there. And the data that we're looking at was taken from a recent traffic report using Synchro and the measures of effectiveness output comparing the existing timing to what would happen if we implemented a bike minimum timing out there in the middle of nowhere, where there's no cyclists.

And here's what we came up with. The additional annual loss and delay was 1750 hours, stops was an additional 51,500, miles per hour of course was reduced by

one mile an hour. An additional 1400 gallons of fuel, etcetera. You can read the rest of it, the (indiscernible) HCM delay was three percent. So, you can see that the impact over an annual basis does start to become significant.

So, I don't think that the impacts to operation of a traffic signal or a traffic signal system should be considered trivial by the impact of this directive.

One of the things that was not addressed, which Orange County Transportation Authority is very concerned with, is transit. There's no mass transit impact addressed by this thing. Apparently, you know, we want to become safe and we want to get people to use mass transit, we want them to use the busses, we want them to use bicycles, we want them to use all modes of travel, and we want to save time, and we want to move the most people efficiently, and we want to increase the use of mass transit. But, when we put in these timings, it affects mass transit with regards to scheduling and head ways and possible impact to the public in general, because they can't make their schedules, etcetera, we have to redo everything.

So, here's a given, we already said this, that the bike green timing is going to increase vehicle delays, number of stops, fuel comparisons and everything. The magnitude of the impact on all transportation modes is based

on the traffic volumes. And here's Harbor Boulevard, we looked at four intersections around Disneyland, from Disney Way south to Orangewood Avenue, and we looked at what would happen. And everybody knows that during the peak hours, as was stated before in some of the discussions, actually the timing is not affected very much at all, right? Because there's so much traffic, the bicyclists are going to be able to go through on the existing time, there's no problem. What the problem is is the off peak, and that's where we generate a lot of the increased delays, the stops, the fuel consumption, emissions and everything else. So, here's what we looked at. And down at the bottom you can see that in the example, when we run the peak, that we have about a one percent decrease in overall step but, when we run the off peak it was over about six percent.

And here we go, Harbor Boulevard again, on a daily basis the overall MOEs, including stops, fuel consumption, and emissions increased about three percent overall. A comparison of the bike green times again, minimum green times that were existing on a per intersection per day basis, was about 56 hours per day, 1700 stops, an additional 50 gallons of fuel, and a carbon monoxide of 3.5 kilograms.

There are two thousand signalized intersections on the Orange County signal synchronized network. Those

intersections are primary, major or principal, or above in category. We don't look at the secondaries. Actually, there's about 3200 to 3500 signalized intersections in Orange County.

Two thousand intersections, if you multiply all of that stuff out and you finally come up with the what's going to happen 365 days a year, you're going to see an additional 36.5 million gallons of fuel consumed, an additional 2500 tons of increased emissions per year, and it's going to cost the public about 109.5 million dollars.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Ron, could you summarize please?

MR. KEITH: Yeah. Here's bus Route 57, we looked at it very quickly, there's 176 daily trips, 60 signalized intersections, average weekday delay is 125 hours. If you multiply that times 42 routes, times 94 trips and an average of 50 intersections, you get 2800 annual hours of delay. What does that equate to? You can read this, I can hardly read it anymore with my glasses but, the annual rider delay basically it comes down to about 1.1 million dollars. And that was all based on all of the averages of going ahead and seeing all those things down at the bottom, you can see the in fact model was used, which is basically what everybody else in the state uses to determine all the different things we are.

Scheduling for us is paramount. Riders must take connections to work, to home and other modes of travel, to maintain their personal schedules. The delays in the transit vehicle arrivals will cause one or the other or both, rearrangement in personal schedules, which could result in loss of jobs or delays and all other kinds of things, or we have to increase the number of mass transit vehicles on the route, which means we'll have even more vehicle pollution caused by the busses being on the road, as we said below.

You multiply these results by the number of bus systems and bus routes in the entire state, and the thing becomes just a huge number. And we haven't looked at light rail, and another thing that I don't have in my slides is transit signal priority where we actually adjusted signal timing based on busses being late or early. And if we have this other timing being in there, we have to throw that into the mix and we're impacting all of these different things that people in the legislature want to make things happen together. And I think that we have to come up with a — looking at what Jeff has told you about, looking at a better target vehicle for the timing versus a ten percentile person, who probably shouldn't be out in the roadway in the first place.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, could you

wrap it up, I have to move on.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. KEITH: Yeah. So, here it is, OCT interprets the intention of AB-15-81 to detect bicycles but not to remove the engineering judgment and best practices from the decision making process of when and how and where to apply the related signal timings. We think that the interpretation didn't address all the things I've said before, and we request that the Legislature be fully explored with it's actual intent of the wording of related signal timings, and that with the portion of the timing be re-suspended until, as Jeff suggested, pilot projects and case studies of how this is going to impact the system are done. That's done with every traffic control device, every measure, any time we've ever done anything. And in this case it was not. We think that the case studies and the pilot projects need to be done before we implement this very That's it. big impact.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you. Thank you very much. Thank you. Conrad?

MR. CONRAD: You can use my five minutes.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, thank you.

Chalap? Thank you very much, that was a good presentation.

By the way, regardless of your views about the whole issue,

Jeff's presentation was extremely well done from an

engineering point of view. A lot of time spent on preparing

those diagrams, I can tell you that. Thank you.

MR. SADAM: My name is Chalap Sadam, I'm the Traffic Consultant with (Indiscernible) and Associates. I just want to bring a couple of points, which Jeff wanted to touch, is the use of ten percent now, I think that is the one that's adding more time. So, definitely we need to take a look at the design, bicyclists should be (indiscernible) we normally use for the vehicles 80th percentile, before with 90th percentile on this one. And the guidelines don't necessarily look into how to impact that (indiscernible) left turn phasing, so it needs to be touched into that.

And also, do we really need to clear the bicyclists all the way across? No. Every little thing that we're looking at, whatever we use, ten month power to 12 to 15, a second here, two seconds here, basically the cumulative they add up to maybe three, four seconds. What we're talking about is typically the main times like now we have is maybe five seconds or six seconds, but the new guidelines we're probably going to 12 to 14 seconds. If you can just shave off a couple of seconds, maybe instead of going from six to 12, we would go to six to eight or nine, that is not a huge problem. It's just a matter of we agree with the policies of what we have, it's just a matter of tweaking the numbers a little bit so the impact is not too much. That's all.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. I worked with Chalap for a long, long time, and he's probably one of the best signal timing experts in California.

In your opinion, from the four issues that Mr. Knowles brought up, which one is the most critical time that's going to optimize that if the committee is going to decide to focus on something, is that W, is that the last conflict, is that the tenth percentile, or the vehicle travel time, or a combination?

MR. SADAM: Each of the elements give a second, a second and a half, so depending on which you use, W would clearly define how much it is. If you can (indiscernible) you can shave off a second there. And if you use the speed a little bit more, you can shave off a second. So, I think it's a matter of how you look at it, and each of the settlements add, so it needs to look at the combination.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, thank you. Question, Jacob?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Cal Grover was one of the consultants that Chalap works for, they did the -- a value wide signal coordination in the County of San Bernardino for all the cities and counties. And they did the Pier 1 and Pier 2, how many of those sections that were involved?

MR. SADAM: Six hundred fifty signals.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Okay. Now, having done that, and you were the lead, I remember that, okay, and you did a very good job, excellent job you did for Sandbag. And all these five bullets here discuss, brought by Jeff Knowles, if you had the choice to implement them, or have you implement those or if you have to implement them, what would be the phase and the capacity and safety?

MR. SADAM: Well, the biggest impact happens

MR. SADAM: Well, the biggest impact happens during the off peak, because many locations do the peak hour, and as has been done by Pat and others, during the peak hour there's adequate traffic. So, giving additional main time doesn't matter, because you're going to give them more time anyway. So, where you have bigger intersections and you have cross streets, hardly any traffic there, now you have to give more time for the cross street because how much the main time needs to be. Basically you shave off the capacity, because you give more time where it's not needed from a vehicular point of view.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Thank you.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I hear you.

Okay, thank you. Do we have followup? Sir?

MR. MONROY: I'd like to make --

23 | COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Sure, yeah, your

24 turn.

MR. MONROY: Hello. My name is Edgar Monroy and

although I work for the City of San Diego now, I'm not speaking as really representing anything for the City itself. But I do have over 30 years of experience in traffic engineering and right now I retired but I came back to work because I love signal timing. And that's all I do now, 40 hours a week, I do signal timing for the City of San Diego. And one thing that I've noticed, I've been out in the field, you were talking about the safety issues, well, let me stop right there and let me give you a little of bona fides, because it seems like we have this "us" and "them" situation.

I used to commute in Santa Barbara, and I actually took away travel lanes from streets, the Bath Castillo Couplet, to put in a missing link for the Cabrillo Bike Path, and I still have this little bag that I would put on the rack on my bicycle, so that I could put my papers in there. So, I was actually, you know, this is back in the eighties, doing bicycle commuting where it was feasible. Now I live out in the foothills so I can't commute, it's 30 miles.

But, I've been out in the streets and what I've observed is when people don't get good signal timing, they become violators. Right here on Mission Center Road, it was bad timing, I was out there standing on the corner watching the cars go by and I saw several times that the three last

cars in a platoon would run the red, consistently, this was about five or six cycles, that people would just run the red. It was a result of bad timing. So, you're creating a very unsafe situation, because people don't want to stop and wait the two seconds -- excuse me -- the two minutes, 150 cycles that were running, or whatever is out there. When you have very long cycles, people don't want to stop and wait. And so it's a safety issue really when you have bad timing.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

The other thing that I've found out, since I've been with the City of San Diego, is that a lot of the -- and this is backing up what Ron was talking about -- a lot of the intersections don't even have detection. The detection is bad. So, what do the techs do? They put it on recall. So, you're talking 7/24, 365 days a week (sic) that you've got a minimum recall. And if you've got to do it with a bicycle timing, people are sitting around looking at you, looking at each other and saying, why are we stopped here? Why is it that it takes so long? It's because we've got these recalls. And the 1500 intersections more or less, in the City of San Diego, more than 1500, 300 of them have been identified, and that was, you know, as of six months ago, they had bad loops. Now, with weather like this and the budget woes that we're going through, those loops don't get replaced. So, you've got all these intersections with bad

loops. They don't have detection, they're on recall. It just really messes up your timing.

So, it's not just a congestion issue or a capacity issue, it's also a safety issue when people have to wait.

And so that's my input on it. Thanks.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you very much, we appreciate it. Dave?

MR. ROSEMAN: You asked if you were for it or against it, I found myself in the middle.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So, you're running for the Mayor in Long Beach now.

MR. ROSEMAN: Yeah, I'm running for Mayor now. (Laughter.)

MR. ROSEMAN: Dave Roseman, City Traffic Engineer for the City of Long Beach. I just wanted to give the Committee kind of an insight to how the subcommittee viewed a lot of this stuff, because we argued for hours over the language that you ultimately received. And one of the key things that we talked about, and we talked a lot about detection, was how to make it simple, because the key is, if you want something to go throughout the entire state, to be adopted by maintenance crews, adopted by engineers, it has to be something that's easy to understand and easy to maintain. And that's why a lot of the discussion that you see in the detection side tried to be technology

independent, these types of things. When it came to the signal timing, that's why that first action, you asked for a table, because let's try to make it as simple as possible. And that's, I found myself looking at the discussions that have come since it was adopted, and I find them very intriguing. The stuff that Jeff brought up is very valid points. Ron spoke very well about the issues of impacts, things that were not really considered in that discussion of the subcommittee.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

And I feel that we need to balance those technical issues with some type of way to make it simplified so that it can be implemented statewide effectively. I'd hate to have something in the MUTCD that is more technical than anything else we have in the document. It not only makes it difficult to implement but sets it up for all of us as, you know, users of that document, to open ourselves up for lawsuits. What is the conflict? What point is the conflict? Does it apply to lefts? Does it not apply to lefts? And hearing that, you know, from the subcommittee, if we had the benefit of these types of discussions that Jeff has brought forward, I think we would have had a different discussion. Because our goal was to implementation of the 15-81, which was an idea, a simplified idea. How do we take care of bicyclists? Not only detect them, but safely get them across the street in a simplified

fashion. And that's what you've got forward and that's what you acted on.

So, I don't know if a moratorium is the right thing or not but, I do think a second look makes sense. And I don't think the guys that sat on the committee, and hearing all those arguments, would be supportive of massive tables and whole series of things to review, but to try to bring that all down to something that does make sense. And it seems as if, in the existing language, we have left out some details such as left turns, such as, you know, the various things that Jeff has brought forward.

So, I bring that forward, not to say stick with it or go to a moratorium but, that perspective of all of the arguments and discussions that went on for hours on the phone in that subcommittee. These things that have been brought forward were not discussed at that time.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, thanks Dave.

MR. KEITH: Can I say one more thing?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Let me go to the

people who have been waiting. Is it something very quick?

MR. KEITH: Very quick.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thirty second type quick?

MR. KEITH: Thirty seconds.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay

MR. KEITH: With regard to what Dave just said about massive tables and everything else, it reminded me of a thought I had earlier, a month ago or so. That I believe that this, along with every other traffic control device that is implemented, that involves a traffic signal or an intersection control system, perhaps not just a timing table should be implemented but perhaps -- maybe I'm throwing more into this than what needs to be in there but -- perhaps a warning system is and should be developed to determine when and how and where, and how we do these things. We do this for when we install traffic signals, when we install cross walks, when we install any kind of a traffic control device involving people that are going to be using a facility, there's a warning system. And I think that's something that we should look at.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, thank you. Point taken.

Okay, let's go, between Steve and (Indiscernible), which one, do you want to start addressing like the technical issues or you want to go tell us what CBAC thought about it? Which one? How do you prefer to handle your expressing your views?

MR. SHLADOVER: I get to choose?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: It's your choice.

MR. SHLADOVER: I can present CBAC's approach and some other organizations (inaudible, not near mic). I think the technical issues --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, let's go with Steve. Steve go ahead and cover the technical parts.

MR. SHLADOVER: Okay. I have a Power Point we need to pull up.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Oh sure, of course. Who's running that? Okay, you have that already.

MR. SHLADOVER: I'm Steve Shladover from the U.C. Berkeley Institute of Transportation Studies. I briefed the Committee a couple of years ago on some of the earlier phases of our work on collecting data, about the times that bicyclists needed to get across intersections. Since that time we've collected additional data on more intersections, and we have some more data collections scheduled within the next couple of months. So, this is very timely in terms of that. And this addresses some of those questions about what kind of speeds are bicyclists really bicycling at, and how much time does it take for them to start up when they're entering an intersection. That has important implications for the formulas that you use to try to select the timing.

We've got data now at four intersections, we have the -- okay, it's here -- oh, we need to go to slide show mode. Yeah, if you show us. Okay, thank you.

We've measured four different intersections with diverse characteristics and I'll show the data from those and what that data means. And then since we got access to the formula that Jeff Knowles put together, we actually overlayed that on the data from all of these intersections, so you can see the relationship of the actual bicycle crossing times with what's in those formulas.

So, the first site was Palo Alto. This was right at one of the entrances to the Stanford Campus where we had a lot of vigorous young adults, pretty fast bicyclists, evening commute, they were in a hurry to get home. We did address crown here, this intersection has a pretty strong crown and that did have an affect on the results. This was also the widest of our intersections in the data collection.

We had 111 standing start samples, that is starting up with the signal change, and 70 people rolling through. In Berkeley we did Russell at Telegraph, this is a bike boulevard, it's a residential area with a very diverse mix of bicyclists, mid-size intersection, relatively slow crossing speed. I should mention El Camino was posted at 40 miles per hour, and a lot of traffic going 50 miles an hour, it's very fast. This one has grades on the approaches, which affects things. And you see at the bottom, we have a number of standing starts and rolling starts that we collected.

San Francisco, we did Sutter at Polk, this was a grade, 4.5 percent grade on the approaches to this intersection, but the intersection itself is flat. The cross street here is Sutter, is one way, and the bicyclists here have very good visibility of that approaching traffic, a lot of them jump the signal. A lot of them do not respond to the signal. In fact, 60 percent of the standing starts we observed here didn't wait for the green. So, we could only analyze the ones that waited for the green, and then we'll show the data on those.

In Davis, we were in a residential area where we had a lot of college student bicyclists, morning and evening commutes at the same intersection, large number of data points. And we actually found a difference in the same intersection with the same population, just whether they were going to work in the morning or going home in the evening.

That's a summary of the characteristics of those different intersections. We will be collecting at least another four or five intersections in the next couple of months, to try to fill out a range of characteristics, and several of those will be in Southern California as well as Northern California. So, we will be statewide. Because of the time, I'm not going to go into all the details of thee contrasts but, just explain how we analyzed the data.

We have video tracking of the trajectory of every bicyclist through the intersection, and this is just an example of a typical trace. That's the start up, the acceleration, and then cruising through the intersection. We summarized these by the slope at the end, which represents the speed, and then we defined this offset time for the startup. It's not just the time from the green to when they start moving, but it's this composite. So, we get down to two parameters. And by the way, this three seconds before they start moving, is not unusual, that's pretty typical, not one second. And we'll go into the data now.

This is all synchronized with the signal, because we have the signal data. This first graph is the speed of bicyclists who do not stop at the intersection, they're rolling through. And this if from a variety of intersections. Here you see the speed scale, 50th percentile, we have two downhill intersections, our 50th percentile at one of them you see here was a little bit above 15 miles per hour, the other one is actually in the 13 miles per hour range, with our vigorous young adults at Stanford they were around 14 miles per hour. But, if we're trying to accommodate the 80th percentile, which means 20th percentile on speed, those speeds are a lot lower.

The uphill ones are these two lowest speed characteristics you see. If we have a positive grade, now

we're down in the eight miles per hour or so for the 80th percentile. So, grade does have an important influence and we can see it on this data.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

And by the way, if you don't like these percentiles, you can choose any other percentile. The data shows everything. So, if you want to use the 30th percentile, or the 70th, you can pull it right off the data plot.

Now, the start up times. When you've got a standing start and bicycles have to start up after the onset of the green, virtually nobody is starting within one second, very few within two seconds. And our median, 50th percentile, even at the fastest intersections, is almost four seconds, three to four seconds. El Camino, the one in Palo Alto, was an outlier. Here we are close to six seconds. That's because it's a very wide street with very fast cross traffic. And every one of those bicyclists had to wait to verify that there was no red light runner coming through along El Camino who is going to kill them. So, the bicyclists had to wait a significant time before they'd even start moving to get across that intersection. But, again, if we want to accommodate say 80th percentile, or 85th percentile, we're up in this range, four seconds to say six seconds.

Now, the final speeds. When the bicyclists have

gotten to the other side of the intersection, they've reached a constant cruising speed across the intersection. These are not the same as the speeds when they're not stopping at all. And again, you can see most, again, we're 50th percentile, they're almost all less than ten miles per hour. Again, except for El Camino, which was the widest one, and we discovered El Camino was an outlier once again, because of the width of the intersection, and the crown, when they get past the midpoint of that intersection, they're going downhill on the far side of the crown, then they speed up.

We just re-analyzed the data, we took out the second half of the El Camino data, we just took them up to the midpoint of the crossing, and then it fell in line with all the rest of them. Once again, if we want to accommodate most of the bicyclists, we've got to be looking at something like the ten or 20th percentile in those speeds. These are not ten miles per hour, even at the fastest of those intersections, it's nine miles per hour for the 80th percentile.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Steve, so how do you explain what ITE is saying about 18 miles and all that? MR. SHLADOVER: The 18 miles per hour, you're

talking competitive racers, you're not talking about

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Even like with the 12, even the 12 is not supported by your data.

MR. SHLADOVER: Twelve, well, you can -- if we go back to the rolling starts, okay, we do have some that are faster. I think the thing that's important is this data is much more accurate, much higher fidelity than anything that's been collected in the past. That ITE data from 15 years ago was done with people standing at the curbside with stopwatches trying to estimate how long it took for people to get across those streets. This is based on detailed video tracking of every bicyclist. And our analyst sits there and plays it back and marks when do the bicyclists enter the intersection, when do the bicyclists leave the intersection. We don't know of any other data set that is even remotely like this for detail, in terms of bicycle crossing time.

So, if we try to look at the 90th, the 80th and the 50th percentile, those four locations, these would be the start up offset times. These would be the final speeds when they're starting up from the standing start. And if you wanted to think about clearance intervals, you'd look at a constant rolling speed for the ones who were rolling through on a stale green, then we're looking at speeds like this. Notice, even the 50th percentiles, we only have one of them that's 14 miles per hour, 15 miles per hour is not

even on the radar screen here. And ten miles per hour or less, you know, maybe.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Key findings. The intersection's physical characteristics and the signal characteristics, the bicyclist demographics and the trip characteristics of those bicyclists affect the crossing speeds. Typically the commuters who are on the commute trips are faster than the ones who are not during commute times. These aggregate numbers for cruising speeds do not represent what happens with standing start crossings from a green onset. start up times are longer than the theoretical values, because bicyclists need to wait there to verify that the cross traffic isn't coming, they have to accelerate up crowns, etcetera. It's very much influenced by the cross traffic speed, the density of the cross traffic and the visibility that the bicyclists have of that crossing traffic. All that affects how long they need to get started up.

And we also noticed, in our two urban sites that we've done so far, San Francisco and Berkeley, there were a lot of start ups prior to the green. As soon as a bicyclist could see the signal was going to change, they got a yellow on the cross street, nobody is there, they're going.

We put this into formulas, based on 80th percentiles and 90th percentiles, as a function of widths,

because we have samples at discrete street widths, we wanted to see what would a formula look like if you applied it to a range of widths. And this is --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Could you go back to the formula?

MR. SHLADOVER: Yeah, okay.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I want to read the whole thing.

MR. SHLADOVER: Okay. So, that's number of seconds and --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: The W is the W that's defined today in the MUTCD, right?

MR. SHLADOVER: In our case it was the W representing the width from when the front of the bicycle entered the first conflict lane, to when the back of the bicycle left the last conflict lane.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Left, okay.

MR. SHLADOVER: And again, you could change that, if you wanted to, apply something different based on the previous discussion. And then the W would be the width of the intersection, yeah, that W in feet. And it varies some, depending on which of those four intersections we would use as the basis. But, when we plot them, they start clustering not too badly.

So, the Stanford or Palo Alto intersection was the

widest, the Berkeley was less wide, and the Davis and San Francisco intersections were very similar. Just this morning I over-plotted the values from the Table 4D-109 in the Caltrans Directive on top of this. And I believe that was aiming at the 85th percentile, because it's pretty much between the 80 percentile and the 90 percentile numbers that we have here.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, that dash line is for the 4D-109.

MR. SHLADOVER: Yes, that's the one that's in the Caltrans Directive right now.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: When you say 85th percentile, do you really mean 15th percentile? Because we're looking at the slow bicyclists, right?

MR. SHLADOVER: We're, that's right, we're looking at the slow bicyclists. We're trying to accommodate 85 percent of the bicyclists, so that that's, when I said 85th, yeah, I meant accommodating 85 percent of them. To accommodate 90 percent of them, then we'd get up to some of these higher ones.

The dots here represent which intersection was the basis for the curb. So, for example, this line here was based on the Stanford data, this purple one here was based on the Berkeley data. This was the Davis data point that was showing that. So, the bicyclists in Davis in that case

was the slowest of the bicyclists we had here, so that's why that slope is higher.

But, anyway, if you just look at this, that

Caltrans Directive is not bad for meeting the needs of this

part of the bicycling population.

Now, the proposal from Vacaville and OCTA, we already had the discussion on the two different sets of parameters for adult bicyclists and for the younger bicyclists, which would be optional, with those times and speeds. And when we put them into an equation, we come up with curves that look like this. These are in meters, sorry, not feet. We normally work in meters and we didn't convert this one to feet. But, here's the time and this would be the acceleration up to the ten miles -- I'm sorry -- the 15 mile per hour speed or up to the ten mile per hour speed.

We superimposed those on all the data samples that we got. So, here we go to the Stanford data, Park Boulevard crossing El Camino, this red line, this double red line representing the front and the back of the bicycle, that's the six foot bicycle lane is the gap between those two lines. The organ is the slower one for the young bicyclist. Notice, even the young bicyclist criterion still leaves all of these bicyclists not able to get across within this combined green plus yellow plus all the red interval. And

these are the trajectories of the bicyclists who are actually crossing there, see how diverse they are, they're all over the place.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Do you have an estimate on the red, on the adult bicyclists, the red, what percentage of the bicyclists in your sample would be not accommodated by that?

MR. SHLADOVER: I haven't done that yet.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: From the density it looks more than 50 percent but I don't want to guess.

MR. SHLADOVER: It's probably in the range of 15 percent that we're not accommodating. It's a little bit hard to interpret from this because some of those plots where it gets denser are overlaid on type of each other. We can easily calculate that, if you want to, we've got the data, it's easy to figure that out.

We take the Berkeley intersection, Telegraph, again the two equations, the adult parameters is the red, the young bicyclists parameters in the yellow, and here we're leaving out a lot of bicyclists, maybe even 20 percent of the bicyclists are not making it across with those criteria.

We -- this is the opposite direction, the same intersection in Berkeley. Now, this is downhill, the other one was uphill but, now when we get to the downhill grade,

the young bicyclist parameters are serving most of them, there are only a few who don't make it with that set of parameters.

We go on to the Davis trajectories and here the adult parameters are really not serving most of the population and even the young bicyclist parameters are probably still leaving something like 15 or 20 percent out. So, we need — this is how much time it takes, this is real data on real bicyclists.

And San Francisco, Polk Street, here these were faster bicyclists, they were in a hurry. And notice, surprising to us, four and a half percent downhill grade, four and a half percent uphill grade, not that big a difference for the standing starts. It turns out the intersection itself is flat. So, the grades are on the approaches, they're not actually in the intersection where we're getting this data.

We had to throw out a lot of data points at this intersection because so many of the bicyclists anticipated the signal change, didn't even wait for the signal to change before they got going. And if we take all of those intersections and put them all together on one chart, different colors for different intersections. Again, here's where the two formulas show up, that's the one for adults, this is the one for the young bicyclists. And we're leaving

a lot of people unserved.

Now, additional data collection, we have already done this first intersection in Davis, we haven't analyzed the data yet but we did collect the data. And there are these other intersections, which I'll show you in Google Earth images that we are planning on but, we are still open to inputs if there are other places that we should look at that are not on our list, where we can capture something important.

This is the one in Davis, we've already collected the data. Marina at Cervantes was suggested to us by somebody in the City of San Francisco, because here we get lots of recreational bicyclists. This is right along the Marina and this is where we'll mount our video cameras so that we can catch bicyclists crossing this access. This is coming out of a parking lot onto Marina Boulevard right at the Marina.

Market and Valencia is the one -- after a lot of looking to try to find bicyclist left turns, this was finally recommended to us by some bicyclists in San Francisco. Left turn from Market onto Valencia, very heavy bicycle traffic that way. So, now we can get a left turning movement and see what effect we have there.

For a very wide intersection, Laurel Canyon at Chandler in Los Angeles looks like the preferred site. This

is really wide because there's a bus way in the median and this is a bike lane along this direction. So, we're planning on getting some data there for a very wide intersection and we expect a diverse bicycling population.

And then Venice Boulevard at Beethoven in Los Angeles, again we're looking for leisure bicyclists, we were told Venice Boulevard is a good place for that. This is a relatively narrow intersection, so we're hoping we can get a different bicycling population there.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Venice has bike lanes on it.

MR. SHLADOVER: Yeah, yeah. And that's desirable because then we get them concentrated in that location.

So, if there are other things that we should be looking at, we can't afford to do more than that but, if there's someplace else that would be good, we could substitute for one of these, there's still time to make such a substitution. The main thing was there's a lot of data here.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you very much. Any questions? Mr. Knowles?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: If I understood correctly, one of the differences was you're measuring from the beginning of the first conflict as they enter the conflict lane to when they leave the last conflict lane,

whereas we were calculating it from the limit line itself and assuming a second perception reaction time, in a very slow, you know, acceleration rate in the very beginning of that curve. So, it might take three seconds to get to the first conflict lane from the limit line.

MR. SHLADOVER: Well, okay. But let's say we're looking at this intersection here, we would say what happens when they leave this curb to when they reach that curb on the other side.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Right, as opposed to where -- I was trying to reconcile in my mind the difference. We were assuming a one second perception reaction time, you add three to five and a half, depending on the intersection but --

MR. SHLADOVER: Yeah.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: -- we are measuring a different point. We were going from the limit line, starting there, whereas you're starting, you know, if that's a 25 foot radius, you're starting 25 feet in advance of us. And that would account for at least two or three seconds difference.

MR. SHLADOVER: Oh no, no, we're not starting 25 -- we're not starting way back beyond the radius. I mean if you're thinking we're starting back there, no, no, no --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: That's what --

MR. SHLADOVER: -- no, no, -- we're starting along the curb line here, okay. When they're actually, you know, on the pavement. But, you can adjust the W, you know, to whichever width you want to deal with but, what we're trying to make sure we capture is what happens when the green starts? We've got to get them from the onset of the green. So, this green line, on each of these plots, is when that signal turns green. And what's important is that in many of these cases it takes a good number of seconds from when that green starts to when they start moving, and that's not captured in most of anything that we've seen before.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: What I'm hearing is, from the moment of green, we were looking at them about 20 feet back from the intersection, and from the moment of green to the moment you start measuring movement is — they have to traverse 20 feet from the limit line to the prolongation of the curb face.

MR. SHLADOVER: Okay. I don't think we're talking about the same thing. Because, you know, let's say this start line here would be the curb edge. Now, some of them are starting behind it, all of those guys there are behind that start line. These happen to be in front of it. Let's say at Polk, yeah, they were out in the pedestrian crosswalk, that's what's happening at Polk, a lot of them

get into the pedestrian crossing, so they're not even starting all the way back at the, where they should be legally. They're in the pedestrian crosswalk, that's where all of these guys are here. But, we need to get the whole trajectory to get what they're doing from when that green starts. And you can draw your line anywhere else you want along there but, these are the actual trajectories that they follow when they're moving.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Any other questions? Mr. Fisher?

and the analysis that you've conducted to date, if the objective is to accommodate 85 percent of the bicyclists from the limit line to the end of the last conflicting lane, do you see any reason at this time to deviate from the six second start up time and the 14.7 feet per second cruise speed?

MR. SHLADOVER: At this point, no. We would see - after we collect additional data, we might come to a
different conclusion but, based on what we know right now,
no, I wouldn't see any reason to deviate from that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Any other questions from --? Thank you very much, as always, we really appreciate your very thorough presentation and good research.

Ma'am?

MS. KEEYAN: Hi. Welcome to San Diego. I've stayed here till 3:00 o'clock to let me say that. Again, my name is Kathy Keeyan, I'm with the San Diego County Bicycle Coalition. I represent 1400 cyclists from all around San Diego County. They couldn't all be here today, luckily for you so, I'm going to try to speak for them. And some of them have stuck it out, thank you, you guys who are still here, appreciate that.

I think, you know, I struggled with what to say to you all and it's been — thank you for letting me sit through the presentations before talking to you, because I think we start from a different perspective. Right now intersections don't work for us. I mean I think the idea somehow that the status quo that everything is working fine and there aren't any impacts currently on the cycling population is wrong. The reason that this legislation was put together is because we have a problem. We can't get through the intersections in the time it takes. Many times the intersections don't see us.

I'm glad to see that the detection is available there, and I do want to say right up front we support CBAC's recommendations to you. We understand that this is a moving target for all of you, it's new for traffic engineers.

There's going to be some learning and some stuff that goes

on. So, we definitely support the idea of accommodating new technologies. If you can detect us in the middle of the intersection and make sure we get all the way through, all right, we're right there with you. If we can get some data that shows that we're getting through intersections faster than you anticipated, great, let's revise the standards.

But, right now, we want you to accept the conservative estimates for what it takes to get us through those intersections. It's a safety and encouragement thing for the cycling community. Right now the standard is that we're left in the middle of a lot of intersections on the minimum green time. The minimum green plus yellow plus red, I'm still in the middle of the intersection. I'm not a fast cyclist, I'm a slow cyclist, I'm kind of on that 20 percent end there, and I'd like to be able to get through this intersection safely. Our bicyclists would like to be able to get through those intersections safely, and we want you to be conservative in how you calculate our safety.

We've been waiting for these recommendations for a really long time. We're so happy that they finally made it into the MUTCD. We'd like to see no moratorium, let's get them implemented and see how they work. Do the research with the policies in place and see how they work, let's not mess around two months after they've been decided upon to change the parameters and the criteria.

I did want to talk about a couple of the detailed pieces, just that we want to make sure that that last conflicting lane really is the last conflicting lane. I was seeing in the intersection diagram, where you were talking about if there was a left, the allowed left phase, to make sure that, you know, U-turns are taken into account, and every possible movement at that intersection we need to make sure we're not going to be conflicting with that. So, if you guys can do that, we don't have a problem with including the last conflicting lane things.

We do -- there was some language that I wanted to be clear. You guys asked for something simple. We're asking you for something simple. Get us through the intersection before the light turns green for the oncoming traffic so we don't get hit. That's really what it boils down to. I'm going to trust you guys' engineering judgment and the really good work that's been done already and that will be done, to make sure that the data reflects reality. Keep the guidelines that you have, let's see how they work, let's do the experimentation, see how they work and come back and revisit it in a year and see how it's doing. Thank you.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you Kathy.

Yes, Ma'am?

MS. HAWKING: My name is Julie Hawking and I'm a cyclist in San Diego. I'm not the fastest cyclist and I'm comfortable making lefthand turns in traffic by using the lefthand turn pockets, and I was pretty horrified at thinking that I'm going to have to do that at 18 miles per hour, if your recommendations are acted upon. Now, I understand that I don't know a lot about traffic engineering and that maybe you're not expecting me to go from a standing start to 18 miles per hour in a lefthand turn pocket, but I don't ride at 18 miles per hour anytime that I'm riding my bicycle. So, I appreciate the information that solar cyclists can be accommodated at 14 or 15 mile an hour as sort of a benchmark is a good thing. I'm comfortable riding, just in general, at 10 to 12 miles an hour, I'm a casual cyclist and that's what's makes me happy, and I would also be happy to get through intersections in a reasonable way, as a vehicular cyclist who is being able to use traffic devices and methods to get through traffic. So, I just wanted to share that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you very much, appreciate it.

You sir?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. LEONE: My name is Robert Leone, I'm with the San Diego County Bicycle Coalition. I'm happy to report that two-thirds of my points have been obviated by excellent

technical information. Thank you very much.

First of all, allowing conflicting traffic to move before a cyclist has cleared the intersection may not lead to conflict in terms of actual physical contact but, it can be very intimidating.

Second, if a cyclist is making a left turn, and the conflicting, the last lane of conflict is the oncoming right turn lane, especially if there's been flow through due to right turn on red, it's possible that the motorist in the right turn lane will not be starting from a stop when his light turns green. That he'll be in motion coming up to that intersection, coming up to that right turn bay. That's something that I sort of want to see taken into account on the timing for the left turn lanes. Thank you.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you.

MR. BAROSS: I'm going to try to, I've got notes all over the place. I'm Jim Baross, I'm the Vice President of the California Bicycle Advisory Committee. I've got some other things, I'm representing the California Bicycle Coalition, the California Association of Bicycling Organizations, and the League of American Bicyclists, so I get to talk for an hour.

(Laughter.)

MR. BAROSS: I won't. First, from CBAC, from the California Bicycle Advisory --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: If you have anything new that hasn't been said, you have the floor.

MR. BAROSS: Here we go. On the first point, the point that was an area of compromise between CBAC and Mr. Knowles and the traffic engineers that he brought to that interesting four hour meeting, thank you very much.

If supplemental technology has been deployed that can reliably distinguish bicycles from other traffic, clearance times may be adjusted, not just reduced, okay. We may find it takes longer for the cyclist to get through. I'm hoping that technology can be developed so that we know when someone is in the intersection, and we don't try to put cross traffic in there while anybody is there. Some day that will be available but, that was important, it's not just reduced, it's adjusted.

Tenth percentile, I think we've covered pretty well, I'm not going to get into that.

The concern about the environment and greenhouse gases, quite frankly floored me. One of the reasons I and many other cyclists are actually doing any bicycling at all, besides the fun and saving some money, is trying to save the world. We're 100 percent greenhouse gas reduction every time somebody gets out of a car and into a bike. And to tell me that I'm delaying a motorist and that's going to cause a big -- yes, you can multiply those things out but,

in your calculations you made no allowances for those motorists who might face a red light for a little longer than they'd like and say, gee, maybe I ought to be riding a bike and get the heck out of that car and take that other choice for some of their short trips.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Also, the notion that -- and it's actually true I'm sure -- that motorists, and me, I'm a motorist too by the way on occasion, that if I see an all red situation or a long signal phase where I feel delayed, and I decide to go through that intersection in violation of the law, that's my fault, I'm in violation. So, if we're going to balance allowing the cyclist to get through safely, versus allowing the violator to get through safely, or to set up a situation where they're less likely to violate, you know where I'm coming down. Overall I'm looking for, and I'm seeing this disagreement, you know, a different approach as an issue of safety, of some people who want to make an appropriate transportation choice against the convenience, may I say it, of motorists, maybe still making an appropriate choice for themselves but, conveniences versus safety, I don't think there's an argument.

Now I'm going to get a little -- some of the people I represent are looking for reparations. Now, I don't support that but, they're looking for years and years of being set to the side of the road, when under the law we

have an equal opportunity to use the road. 21-200 says we bicyclists have equal rights, equal responsibilities. Well, for over 40 years -- I'm not going to shout -- for over 40 years the traffic engineering profession has failed to accommodate all road users. Over 40 years. So, I'm very upset, pounding my chest, 40 years. The Legislature, we convinced, maybe inappropriately some people might think, over two years ago that it's about time that you, Jeff, it's about time you accommodated bicyclists. And if that delays some motorists, or all motorists, that's okay, because we're supposed to be accommodating everybody. That was over two Jeff, you and this Committee worked very hard to come up with some standards, they're in place now. We, I, and the organizations I support, support more study. support some tweaking of this, after all it's been 40 years of doing it wrong, 40 years of doing it wrong, it's about time we start doing it right. And if we make some mistakes, err on the side of safety, I think that's okay until we get some more better definitions.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

I think I have just a couple more things. Oh, as far as warrants, if we're going to come up with warrants for when things are to be adjusted, the warrants should be for when there are no cyclists, when there is no reason to accommodate a bicyclist, then I can see being able to err from the standards that are put in place.

I think I've got it.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Thank you very much for your time.

Any other members of the public who wish to address the Committee?

(No response.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Seeing none, I close the public hearing part of it and bring it back to the Committee. We had some very good presentations, both from Mr. Knowles and the Berkeley people, a good presentation from OCTA staff, and we had some very good input from like the practical policy point and all that stuff. So, now what is the Committee's pleasure? Mr. Mansourian?

Share with you what my thoughts are. I mean I came into this meeting today, not being the guy in the restroom, since Dave said it was him but, really being torn because we spend a lot of time, we clearly heard what the intent of the Legislatures were, whether we agree or not it's irrelevant, they make the policies, our job is to implement or help Caltrans implement. So, I came to the meeting today really with my eyes open. When Jeff and Orange County made their presentation, you guys made a lot of good presentations, a lot of things that made sense. Then I heard Steve's presentation that doesn't get emotional, says the facts are

facts, you know, what was that old police show that we used to watch, you know, it's just the facts Ma'am, you know, he didn't get excited, just said here it is. And I think so for me the question really, and I wrote myself a note, is based on what we heard today, then is a second look warranted? Should we reopen the whole thing based on what we heard? And if we do open it, then, you know, who should do it, when should do it, how should do it, so we get it right and a month from now somebody else doesn't come in and give us some good more facts.

But, after hearing Steve, I think that what we have is good for now, but, I'm very open and very interested in finishing his study. And I'd love to ask the incoming Chairman that when UC Berkeley is finished with their study, that we set aside a half day, not a workshop, but a half day one item, so we don't have to rush through, and come in next time early, whenever that next time is, and really look at the data. And at that time, if changes need to be made, and if tweaking needs to be made, or substantial changes need to be made, then it's all based on not emotions but based on real facts. So, that's really where I am, because I, again with Steve's presentation, but, I do agree, and I want to acknowledge probably the headache we're causing a lot of you in Orange County and elsewhere, you must spend millions of dollars, you know, tying all your intersections together and

here we show up and we mess it up, but we're an arm of a Legislature who decided it's time for us to do this, right or wrong, or for years, you know. Some of us young guys weren't around when all those injustice was done but, so to me that's what the issue is, is I'm not convinced that I need to reopen it but I'm very eager to follow up and get a full report with adequate time for us to reconsider it again.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you.

Who's next? Let's go Jeff, we'll come back to you later. Mr. Henley?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Okay. Believe it or not, I predate Caltrans and Caltrans was created to be a multi-mobile agency. And we've talked about it for a long, long time and I think what's happened is we haven't moved fast enough and that's so now we're getting the Legislature to start to help us do our job. And one of the things they said is, we want bicyclists to be considered at intersections, and that's just one of the things. And I think we, as CTCDC, have done our best to implement the Legislation. Ours is not, you know, I saw the delay calculations and the tons of pollution and all that stuff, I remember doing that 35 years ago when we first created DOTP. We would look at all the alternatives and then of course transit and bicycles always came out on top but, we never

did anything about it. But now we're starting to do something and I think, you know, we've done our thing right now and it's, you know, as far as the policy we have right now should stay until we see a real good reason to change.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you.

Chief?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: I think there were a lot of valid points brought up today. I echo what the first two members said. It took a long time to get to this. I acknowledge the fact that Jeff was expressing concerns, you know, at the very beginning with what we were coming up with. I think that there are a multitude of things you are considering at once. You are considering the effects on the environment, you are considering the effects on the effected movement of transportation and goods, that is part of our charge as well as the safety aspects. Mr. Baross made a very good point that, you know, do you take away the bicycle safety because you want to keep motorists from intentionally deciding to break the law to enter the intersection on the red but, I don't think you can ignore the fact that that does happen. That when you do increase people's frustration, and you have people sitting around looking at each other and everything is red and nobody is doing anything, you do create a situation at times where you decrease overall safety because you get people so frustrated

they start doing stupid stuff. So, there is a balancing act, but I think that at this point I haven't heard anything that makes me say we need to turn the whole thing upside down and start over again at this point, and I think following through with the studies is a very good start.

And I also just want to say that I appreciate the objective input that we got today from all sides. It was a very objective conversation and I feel it was very productive. And as a panel member, Committee member, I appreciate that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you.

Mr. Fisher?

committee member fisher: Well, I was very impressed by the amount of thought that has gone into this subject, whether you're for the current guidelines or you think the current guidelines are lacking, I just think a lot of thought has gone into this from all perspectives, and so everyone is to be commended for doing their homework on it.

I think we have to acknowledge that in some cases this will incrementally degrade the operation of the intersection, especially where bicycle usage may be very light. On the other hand, the Legislature has spoken, and they've indicated that despite that we need to come up with guidelines that provide for the detection of bicyclists and provide for the related signal time for bicyclists. And I

think that's what we attempted to do. So, I think we have no choice but to continue to go forward with implementing this, until such time that other data comes forward that may change our minds.

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Regarding the situations you showed, Jeff, I would acknowledge that given different geometries of the intersection, and given different signal phasing and such, that you could calculate the last conflicting lane to be here in this situation and here in that situation, under unique circumstances. I think the current language allows you to make that appropriate interpretation. It says to the end of the last conflicting lane, and there's no drawing involved. And so if you've got a special situation and your left turns on the cross street always follow the bike lanes and such, and the thru move doesn't go with it and all sorts of things, I think you can justify that under the current quidelines. Rather than trying to define every possibility that may exist, I think the current guidelines allow you to make a reasonable interpretation without getting too specific.

But, I agree with what Dave Roseman said, there's needs to be some simplicity in this process. We could create a number of tables, we could create a number of diagrams that say if this, do this, if this, do that, but I think there's -- we should have some simplicity. For

example, with yellow signal time, that's a whole complicated issue regarding the limit zones and perception reaction time and who's the aggressive driver and who is the shy driver, and all that information has been taken into account and wham, we've got the table for yellow times, and we didn't make it too complicated, it was just based on some assumptions. And so I think we need to keep it simple.

For me, I'll go where the data takes us. If the new data should show that another cruise speed through the intersection is more appropriate than the current 14.7 feet per second that we're using now, or the start up time should be longer or shorter, should that data come forward, I'd be more than happy to consider that. But, I think as of right now, with the very complete studies that Berkeley has conducted, I'm compelled to go with that until we see something that's more compelling to us.

So, as of right now, since the directive is only a few months old, and we don't have any, at least in my view, any compelling reason to adopt something different, I would say let's keep it as it is for now until we have new information that comes to us, that suggests we should change it.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you.

Ms. Wong?

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: I agree. I think there

was a lot of good information from both sides and I think the study was, you know, really great new information that we haven't really seen, and I think to move things forward we should go with the best information available until we have new information that tells us otherwise. And I think the point made about this being, you know, about bicycle safety versus vehicle convenience perhaps I think it's important to realize that on the one hand if the goals are too long, vehicles may violate but, at the same time if they're too short the bicyclists are going to violate and, you know, make sure that they can get through the intersection. So, there's definitely trade-offs and we have to find a good balance for both.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Babico?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yeah, I heard very valuable information about this issue, but the bottom line and concern of mine, we should not undermine traffic safety at the intersection no matter what we do.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Than you.

Now, Mr. Knowles, I'll give you a few minutes before I do my thing.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, I mean even as a starting point, using Caltrans' memo summarizing the consensus at the Bicycle Advisory Committee, I would put forward I don't see a downside to adding new language to

this section that allows the use of supplemental detection or new technology to either distinguish bicycles from other traffic or to -- right now I understand what John is saying with regards to phase sequencing but, clearly every formula and all the language in the section says from the limit line, from the limit line, from the limit line -- it doesn't allow for detection beyond the limit line. And I don't see a downside, and even the bicycle committee saw the advantage of using technology, even AAA in the minutes from the May meeting made mention of new technology, so I don't see, since both of my video detection vendors say they can link to the controller and do detection just like we do traffic counting in the intersection during the green phase, I don't see a downside to inserting the language as I proposed, the third to the last sentence on page four of the attachment, you know, supplemental reference bicycle rider detection zones, new technology or various signal, you know, may affect a calculation of the minimum green, yellow and red time. So, I hate to come away from this discussion not even gaining the compromises that the bicycle committee could see, could at least create balance, because my problem is, if I go back to my agency and I'm facing the standard says limit line, I'm using video technology, I can set up detection zones within the intersection that provide that adequate clearance time, then I'm starting down the path

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

already of writing an engineering finding about why I'm not going to follow the standard. And once I start writing, I'm going to keep on writing. And my point to the bicycle committee was, let's come up with a workable compromise, or else you're going to have all kinds of agencies not following this timing policy. And the goal is to try to make everybody meet everybody's needs. So, I would say there's legitimate points with regard to the supplemental timing, I understand what we're saying about the phase sequencing and that, you know, there's enough language already in there to allow the engineer to have that discretion but, even in talking to the Committee about the limited amount of data available, and the different traffic volumes and bicycle volumes from place to place, they agreed that if the local agency had data that supported other travel speeds, left turn volumes, the absolute absence of bicycle traffic at certain times of the day or at certain obscure intersections, you know, we didn't say this type of intersection obviously the standard doesn't apply but, they did allow, in the third bullet point of the memo, to provide some engineering discretion based on the local experience and engineering judgment with regards to, you know, travel So, I'm just surprised that with everything that we're weighing here, that the policy might stand as is instead of doing some of these things that even the cyclists

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

recognize could help moderate the policy and make it more palatable so more cities would actually apply the policy, because our goal is detection and accommodating signal timing and therefore too restrictive. Like the 50 percentile, some cities will just ignore the new standard.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you. I have a few thoughts. This has been very educational session, at least for me, and regardless of whatever the Committee decides at the end, I learned a lot and I for one appreciate it.

On the macro level, it's a State Legislature decision. They have decided, and it's their prerogative, that's the way our system works, they have decided to introduce additional delay inter-transportation system. They knew that. That's a policy question. We cannot go there, that's not our purview. If anybody here disagrees with that, we have to run for office, become an Assembly person or become a Senator and go introduce a bill and revoke AB15-81. Until that time, that's the state law. They knew all this stuff, they knew that they are introducing delay, that they're introducing all kinds of inconvenience. Maybe sometimes overly exaggerated but, still inconvenience at some locations.

So, I hear you. I like the presentation given by OCTA, very valid points. But, there is a Legislative

process and there is a time to make those decisions, and to make those arguments. The Cities and the Counties, they have paid lobbyists and full time staff in Sacramento that are tracking every single bill, even for punctuation errors, and they have ample time to go and make these arguments in front of Legislature when they were looking at 15-81, to make an argument or put provisions in there. That's not —so, I for one, if you come and you tell me that this thing is going to introduce, it's going to double the air pollution in California, I will feel very bad but, that's not of the concern of this group. Somebody else makes those decisions, the people in Sacramento, they get paid to make that decision. They did the balancing act.

To make an example, OCTA, for example, they just cut 150,000 hours of transit service hours and they most probably will have to cut another 150,000 hours. San Diego, they just cut 400,000 hours of transit service in San Diego, because people in Sacramento, they decided they don't want to put money in transit operation. So, it doesn't matter whether you like transit or you don't like transit, somebody else in Sacrament makes those decisions.

So, on the macro level, that's the way I see it.

I understand your point, Mr. Knowles, I for one think that
maybe those details, it may be better handled, and again
it's a thought, I'm open to hear the other views, maybe

those details might be better handled exactly with what you said, because if we start addressing every specific case, where do you draw the line? But, with the cases that you mentioned, for example the technology and all of that, this is a guidance language, it's not a standard. And then you have the 15-81 language as a backup that tells you you have to use local conditions and engineering, professional engineering practice. So, if you can justify it, you can justify, you don't have to comply with the guidance. But, I understand jurisdictions are going to be a little hesitant because we don't want to get in front of a jury and argue why you didn't comply with the guidance language, and you have to define your engineering paper, they're going to bring their expert witness and all that.

So, we have two choices here. We can either allow this to stand as is, or at least try to accommodate maybe the first bullet, which apparently CBAC has had some concurrence, and I didn't hear otherwise, that the people, the bicycle experts and bicycle advocates, they have some concurrence that we can accommodate use of technology as a means to more efficient time signals.

Is there any willing, on the part of the Committee to even look at Item No. 1, or bullet one, or you don't want to touch anything?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: You know, the 2070

controllers, you know, when they went the upgrade from the 1 2 170 to 2070, they're sitting there with nothing to do most 3 of the time. And there's all sorts of analysis they could 4 be doing about what's going on at an intersection to improve 5 things, and it's for us to just go back and say we're going to continue to do it the way we've always done it with 6 7 mechanical controllers or whatever, is really a mistake. 8 So, I think we should be open to using technology to try to 9 make that intersection a little bitter. But, remember, the 10 bottom line, we want to get the bicyclists through safely, 11 now, however we do that, whether it's the table, whether 12 it's video processing, I mean that's what engineers do. 13 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, is there, 14 okay --15 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: My recommendation 16 is that Jeff makes that a motion and then we get a second 17 and vote on it, as opposed to --18 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, yeah --19 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: -- because it's on 20 the agenda, so he can make it. 21 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: -- because you 22 have five specific proposals, five bullets. 23 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Just make them one. 24 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I pretty much do 25 not see a lot of appetite in the Committee to go for Item 2

through 5, but I see some willingness maybe on No. 1, if 1 2 that's critical, or if it can help this specific case. So, 3 if you're willing to make a motion, see if you get a second, 4 see what happens. 5 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, give me a moment, 6 I want to look at the exact language in the Caltrans memo, 7 check it against what I wrote three months ago. 8 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Do you want me to 9 go back to the item, to go to Item 10-5 and come back to 10 this? 11 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I've got it right here. 12 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: You got it, okay. 13 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Okay. So, I'll make a 14 motion based on the Caltrans memo, and we can wordsmith this 15 after I make the motion but, okay. So, in the options 16 section that's talking --17 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Which page are 18 you looking at in the report? 19 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Page four of my letter. 20 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Page four of your 21 letter, okay. 22 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Again, the third 23 sentence --24 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Third sentence. 25 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: -- from the bottom.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: -- from the bottom. Where it says, "Supplemental Reference Bicycle"?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Correct.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: So, my recommendation is to modify the existing language that was recommended by the Committee back in May, and adopted, I think, September by the Director from Caltrans, that supplemental reference — and we can go with a different words — we referred to the reference bicycle riders, so I commented a reference to bicycle rider detection zone, this basically shifts the measurement of the W distance from the limit line to wherever we've put the detection, even if it's in the intersection.

So, "Supplemental reference bicycle rider detection zones new technology for various signal controller settings may be utilized to reduce the time that's green plus yellow plus red clear, and/or travel distance, which is W in that equation, that bicycles are opposed to conflicting vehicular traffic."

So, that gives me the tools I need to keep the existing table, all the other existing language and simply use "detection" to change the W distance in the formula.

And as was mentioned before, there was a concern over "reduce" and it was recommended that we use "adjust", so I

would concede to that. That gives me flexibility to still 1 2 reduce or just adjust. 3 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, adjust is 4 up or down. 5 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Yes, yes. 6 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So, your 7 motion is to add the language that says, "Supplemental 8 reference bicycle cross rider detections on the 9 (indiscernible) blah, blah, blah --10 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Yes. 11 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: To adjust the 12 time, green minimum, yellow, red, clear and/or travel 13 distance W, the bicyclist are exposed to conflicting vehicular traffic. 14 15 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Yes. 16 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's your 17 There's a motion. Is there a second for that motion. 18 motion? 19 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: A second for 20 discussion. 21 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, there is a 22 motion and a second for discussion. So, there is one single 23 thing -- well -- do you have something very important? 24 MR. KEITH: Jeff, did that W --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: You have to speak into

25

the mic.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, you have to go to the -- he cannot get you. The reason we are being a little bit flexible, I don't want to come back next meeting with another proposal, so.

MR. KEITH: My question is -- this is Ron Keith speaking again from OCTA -- my question is, is the current table, the W, included the bicycle clearing the intersection all the way around the curb return?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Right. In this particular case, the suggestion is leave every single word, every formula exactly as it is and all we're saying is we can adjust that W distance using this new technology that basically allows us to take the detection into the intersection. But the feeling of the Committee, as I take it, is nobody wants to change much of anything, we're just talking about using that technology to change that W distance.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Thank you.

I made an exception, usually when we close the public
hearing --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: If I may, I don't have exact language because this predates our meeting but, one of the things I didn't mention in my recommendation was incorporating the language that includes the ability to

modify signal timing based on technology that can reliably distinguish bicycles from other traffic.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's your motion and we have a second, and now discussion.

Mr. Mansourian?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: You know, the gentleman you said, that got off signal timing in California.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Chalap.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: I see you have a big question. Do you mind, Mr. Chairman, if I --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, no, because if --

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: You have a big question in your face. Is what we're proposing helping or -- you need to come up here, sorry.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Chalap, Chalap.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: No, Chalap, you.

So, my question, while you're walking up is, we don't want to make things worse. This gives a tool, another tool, without changing the structure. Are we on the right track?

MR. SADAM: What we do now, if you go with this approach, well, it helps with the single timing but it also a whole lot of cost, like every controller needs to be upgraded, the software needs to be upgraded. This is a big

cost, it's not a simple solution.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Only if you choose, we're not requiring you to have new technology. We're saying if you choose to have new technology and you can prove that you get the bicycle safe to the other side, then the W can be adjusted.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, there's one other point.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Correct, that's what we're talking about.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: But one other point to address your concern, this option of bicycle signal timing only applies when you have installed bicycle sensor detection. So, you're already putting in new hardware. So, part of this goes into the selection of that hardware. As long as I'm putting in a new video camera to take the place of loops, I'm not having to -- I was already putting in the video camera, now I just need to change the way I'm programming it, it doesn't really change my hardware needs. Another engineer using a different controller might be affected differently if he doesn't have that many detector inputs. But for me, it's almost cost neutral. I just wanted a tool that doesn't force me to time the bike all the way across the intersection, I can use detection to deal with.

MR. SADAM: I agree. I think it's basically if you have the technology and if you have the equipment, you can handle that. But, if you have a really outdated controller or obsolete, then you have to think a lot of cost to do that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: This is just —
this gives one more tool to the traffic engineers to
consider when they are doing a new signal or a signal
modification project, to say, if I put this kind of
detection and this kind of software patch, I can do it. So,
that's a local decision.

MR. SADAM: It is.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Thank you.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Fisher?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: I'm inclined not to support the motion, for this reason, editorially, if we have an option statement that modifies a guidance statement, we need to tie the two together. You should do this, except as shown in the option below, or something to that effect. So, we haven't done that yet.

The second thing is, I don't know how this really works. With the limit line detection zone, you detect a bicyclist on the red, so that when he gets the green, enough time is provided. My understanding is, with intersectional or detection within the intersection, you're detecting the

A bicyclist is slow getting into the intersection, and the bicyclist is here and your detection is there, at some point you're going to say there's no bicyclist there, I can terminate the green early. So, I think we need to look at this just a little bit more carefully. I'm not sure how this technology works or what the pros and cons are.

My other thought is that if we are going to get more data from Berkeley, I don't think we want to keep amending this every four months. We may want to consider this option, once we know a little bit more about the detection, after we get the data from Berkeley, and if there are going to be any changes as a result of that, we change it one time. Those are my reservations.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Whatever decision or recommendation we make, it may take a good two or three months before Caltrans issues any policy directive anyway. I mean it's not going to happen tomorrow.

Jacob, you have something? Ms. Wong?

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: Well, Jeff did mention that he received some recent calls that the video detection wasn't tracking all the bicyclists, so --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, that was a question I had. You said that somebody said that even with the video detection it cannot be done?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: That's what I heard from one engineer. As I said, I haven't received any complaints of that nature but, it did raise the concern, since none of this has been tested, that I don't know whether -- maybe the engineer from Long Beach knows, if they ever took out the design bicyclists, the referenced bicyclist rider, 90 pounds small non-iron frame, and actually tested to see how well it was detected by technology neutral sorts of detection.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Let me ask, give a few minutes to the Chief first.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: But, we're not recommending specific technology, we're not referencing video technology, we're not doing any of that. So, if we're just saying that the engineer has the ability to use technology if it's available, doesn't it then fall back to that engineer's city and the liability it has to them to make sure it works right?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: We're not telling them to use certain things, I don't really see --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: It gives them only flexible --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Right, it's just an option.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Dave?

MR. ROSEMAN: There are varying --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Introduce

yourself.

MR. ROSEMAN: Dave Roseman, City of Long Beach. There's various video detection systems, some apparently do not detect, I can tell you some don't even detect my vehicle that I drive. And then some newer ones are supposed to be able to detect this reference bicycle. That was the reason for creating the reference bicycle, to have manufacturers be able to build to a standard, a standard that we weren't sure that all manufacturers could attain.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So, it could be that the older video technology out there, video detection technology does not detect period. It does not have anything to do with this bill or anything else.

Steve, do you have something to share with us?

MR. SHLADOVER: Yes. Steve Shladover from U.C.

Berkeley. As part of our project, we were asked to test

some of the detection systems with the reference bicycle and
the reference rider. And with the video detection systems
it depends a lot on the setup. There are many parameters
that can be adjusted in those systems and a lot of tradeoffs
in performance. So, with some jiggering (sic) around with

the system, it was possible to get it to detect the

reference bicyclist but, the settings have to be just right to do that. And there are a lot of tradeoffs in how you set those settings.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Thank you.

Okay, so we are going a little bit out of our norm

and we are allowing interaction from the public because I don't want this thing to be back -- actually, it's not my problem, it's going to be Mr. Fisher's problem.

So, there is a motion and there is a second, and we've had discussion. There was a point that Mr. Fisher brought up, and you mentioned that you are talking about even if you want to do this there must be some reference in the actual guidance language, is that what you said?

committee MEMBER FISHER: Right. We want an option to modify the guidance language, so you can't have them in two different places, you have to tie them together. And basically my understanding is the format goes, the guidance statement, except as provided in the option below.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, are you suggesting the option be moved to what part of the code? If you want to entertain --

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Well, I don't know.

This needs to be word smithed and I'm kind of thinking, you know, it may take more than just that to make it all correct.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Can we approve 1 2 the concept and leave that to Caltrans' staff, even if you 3 want to entertain the concept? Which we normally, sometimes 4 we do. We approve the concept to allow the use of this 5 language and then Mr. Bhullar is going to decide where is the appropriate fit for that option to go in the section. 6 7 Is that okay, Johnny? 8 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Why don't we -- if 9 that's the case, and with John being chairman, then we can 10 have them work with John, and then you can just give us the

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Very good.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: No hearing.

final language as this is what we did.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: There is no hearing, we are just voting on the concept whether the language to allow the new technology be used to adjust the W and the timing as it may be appropriate, depending on technology. That's the concept that we are making the recommendation to Caltrans and then leave it to Caltrans to work the specific language and with the text.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: But also don't you have to identify the reference user?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Of course.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: As part of that

25 detection technology.

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's what the language says, it says the reference bicyclist, the reference rider.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: But that's in regard to the detection zone at the limit line. So, now, if we're going to use alternate detection that detects during the green, I think we need to specify that it has to detect the reference bicycle user.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I refer to it as supplemental reference bicycle detection zone.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Oh, this would be in addition to the limit line detection zone?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Correct, correct.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: So, you have a limit line detection zone which must provide a minimum green time, and then you have the supplemental detector that adds on to it or shortens it?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Correct. It's basically an extension detector in the intersection, so it would work equally for a bicyclist or for a slow moving accelerating traffic.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: So, that could only add onto it, right?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Correct, it could not reduce.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: It couldn't reduce it. 1 2 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Correct. It just 3 reduces my required 24/7 minimum green time, because now I 4 have the means of extending it if I detect a slow moving 5 vehicle. So, instead of putting a extension detector in advance of the intersection, I get to put one after the 6 7 limit line to provide that detection. And in terms of the 8 linkage, I noticed in the staff report from May, there already was an option, if this made it into the final 9 10 section, so after support there was an option that said a 11 limit line detection system that can demonstrate --12 discriminate between bicyclists and vehicles, may be used to 13 extend the length of the minimum green. Now, what I was 14 doing was immediately after that option, went to the 15 supplemental detection zone. So, I think it's linked and is 16 appropriate coming right after the discussion that 17 apparently is already in the section about limit line 18 detection that can discriminate between vehicle size. 19 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: So there's no case in 20 which it would reduce the calculated minimum green light? 21 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Correct. It just 22 changes W, which in effect is my minimum green, and then I 23 can extend it for the slow moving vehicle. 24 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Okay. I'm with you.

I'm just

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI:

25

wondering what we would have done if the flights were not canceled. Thank god for that.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: That's what happened to us last time, the flights weren't canceled and so we cut the discussion short.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, weren't canceled, so we shortened the discussion.

Okay. I think we had discussion enough on this, except if you guys want one more round?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: So, it may be used to extend, not to adjust, right?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, adjust is the word we want to use.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yes, adjust.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: CBAC's wants adjust.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Adjust gives them the flexibility to do as needed. If you want to go with extend or reduce, we get into a hairy area, I think.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Okay.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Last call for discussion. Any? Mr. Bahadori?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Are we, just to understand, are we going to vote for this paragraph on page four, which is the second paragraph from the bottom, to add the green one?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yes, with the 1 2 change of the word "reduce" to "adjust". 3 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yes, okay. Very good. COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So that's the 4 5 vote, that's the motion, that's the second. Hopefully no more discussions. Any discussion before vote? Last call? 6 7 (No response.) 8 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, okay, let's 9 vote on this. All those in favor say aye? 10 (Ayes.) 11 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Opposition? 12 (No response.) 13 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Abstention? 14 (No response.) 15 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, the motion 16 passes unanimously. 17 Okay. Thank you. 18 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: One of the things --19 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: We're going to 20 charge, you know, you're getting us a hotel room tonight, I 21 just want you to know. 22 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: One of the things that 23 came out of the Bicycle Advisory Committee was the 24 recommendation that we reconvene the subcommittee to talk 25 about some of these other related timing issues, as the data becomes available. So, you do have a choice of whether that all comes back here with the data, or whether you -- they've agreed to meet as part of the subcommittee to talk about this away from --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. At this point there's nothing for the subcommittee to do. Let's wait for the Berkeley people to finish their study and then Caltrans brings it back and says, okay, we have new information. Okay. Again, new information can be pretty much reaffirmation of what they already know, then with that data this Committee didn't want to change anything. But, if that data is different and presents new information, then probably the Committee is going to decide to change something, and then at that time you can form a subcommittee if you want, and Mr. Fisher is going to start appointing people.

Okay. Now, you want -- let's make it quick. Can we make -- can we be back here at 4:15, the latest?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I think so.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you.

(Thereupon, at 4:05 p.m. the meeting

was recessed, to reconvene at 4:15 p.m.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Please, if I can have your attention. Those that need to have conversation,

25 | we appreciate it if you continue outside.

Just a little point, I just heard that all the 1 2 flights out of San Diego are canceled for tomorrow also. 3 That's what the Chief just shared with me. Is that as of 4 this afternoon, they're all canceled? 5 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Except for the weekend. COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, even for the 6 7 weekend. You know how they --8 (Laughter.) 9 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, anybody who 10 wants to fly out of John Wayne Airport -- I can give you a 11 ride at a reasonable fee, you know. (Laughter.) 12 13 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So, we'll 14 go back to our agenda items. 15 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Is he serious? 16 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: No, I don't think 17 he's serious. 18 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, no, I'm 19 serious, tomorrow, yeah, he just said tomorrow they are 20 canceled. 21 COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: The airlines called 22 back and canceled me off two flights tomorrow. 23 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Oh, tomorrow. 24 COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: Yeah, for tomorrow. 25 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, tomorrow is canceled, some of the flights. So, if you take Amtrak you are going to make it to the Bay Area by Monday anyway, so.

Okay, back to agenda, we have Item 10-5, it's a discussion item for When Children are Present (School Sign) and it's a request by Caltrans, Mr. Henley.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Okay. There's a school up there, I think it's in the Redding area, that's right on the edge of town -- Red Bluff, okay.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Red Bluff. Nice area.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Anyway, basically what it says is it's right at the edge of an urban area, people go a lot faster than 25 miles an hour. And one of the parents was, you know, was concerned about the speeds of the vehicles so he said, well, you know, nobody understands that "When Children are Present", because it's very complicated. So, he —— so then he suggested, well, why don't you put a flashing light above the speed limit sign, and maybe that would get people's attention. Well, he did that, or you know, we did that, and that's not getting people's attention. So, we're looking for how can we make it more obvious to the traveling public that when they're with, you know, when they're within 500 feet of a school and there are children present, and there's a speed limit of 25 with that sign on it, that that's what they should go.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Can you hang a child from the sign, so they see? I'm sorry.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: We're looking for suggestions, because that's a defective --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Yeah, that's okay. So, you're basically asking for any experience that anyone has had or ideas?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Yeah, experience or ideas. Yeah, I mean, different wording, and --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Yes,
Mr. Fisher?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Wayne, is the issue of "When Children are Present" versus "When Flashing", is that the issue?

First, the law enforcement up there says that, you know, they enforce it all day long, 7:00 o'clock in the morning till 6:30 at night. But then that's apparently not doing the trick. So, that's when they put the -- and of course that's not in accordance of the law. The law says you only enforce it when children are present. And of course if the school doesn't have a fence and a playground, then you can enforce it when the kids are out in recess. Of course in this particular school the playground is on the back side of the school so they're not anywhere near the state highway

but, still people are going too fast. And so then he said, okay, let's do the flashing yellow light, and we accommodated him and put a flashing yellow light. Although there haven't been any accidents in the area, the flashing yellow light had nothing to do with when the speed limit is enforced or not enforced but some people feel it --

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: It just calls attention to the restriction when children are present.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Calls attention, yeah.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: The only thing I know that we've done is we've put in speed feedback signs in the school zone, so that you encounter the sign "School Speed Limit 25 When Children are Present", and then we follow it with "Your Speed Is".

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: That's a great idea.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: That sign, is it actually working 24 hours or just school time?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: We've been operating it 24 hours a day. We put them on our higher speed streets so that we are reminding them of their speeds even outside of the school hours.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Well, they've got a controller there that actually controls the light, you know, turns it off and on before the school and after the school, and I could see where that same controller could probably

turn on a speed limit.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Well, yeah, you could elect to operate it during the general school hours of 7:00 to 4:00, whatever, or you could operate it 24/7, or you could operate it only when speeds exceed a certain threshold, there's all sorts of options that you have.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: We're going to come to the public. Another thing, Mr. Henley, is just usually when you want to improve the visibility of a sign, there's always the LED option. I don't remember exactly what our language is in our MUTCD, if it allows the use of LED enhanced "When Children are Present" signs. We've made some very serious restrictions on the use of LED on signs but, if allowed to use LEDs, especially in the darker hours.

We are going to open it to public but, before we go, any other members? Chief?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: They have those speed feedback signs in the school signs up in Roseville, and I think they're very effective. They only — they are only activated during certain times of the day, when it's appropriate based on the school zone. But, it seems, Wayne, that one of the issues here is that some member or members of the community want the sign, the beacons, turned on for a longer period of time during the day than they currently are, right?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: They want them all day long.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: And so even if one of the mitigating measures was a speed feedback sign, which I think would be very effective to get people's attention, you're still going to have this issue of them thinking that speed feedback signs should be going 24 hours a day, and if you're talking about the school zone and only reducing the speed when it's appropriate, based on the definition of a school zone, you're still going to have that same fight on your hands.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Any other thoughts from members before we go to the public?

Mr. Babico?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: One question I have is, if the issue is that the driver doesn't pay attention to the sign and they are over speeding, or something else?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: I think it's people, you know, people have been driving through the country and they come to essentially the outskirts and the first thing they come to is this school, and of course they're still going 55 or 45.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Right. Then why is 24 hours? I mean this is only during the school hours.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: It's not -- right now --

it's --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No, I hear that you were saying 24 hours.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: No, I'm not saying 24 hours, I'm sorry, no.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Oh, I'm sorry.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Any other questions? Johnny, do you want to share something with us?

MR. BHULLAR: Yes. I think there might have been some miscommunication in-house for us.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Johnny, introduce yourself.

MR. BHULLAR: Johnny Bhullar with Caltrans,
Director of California MUTCD. So, I think there might have
been some miscommunication in-house, because I do want to
point out Section 7B-11 of the California MUTCD, and
basically it strictly prohibits the use of "When Flashing"
plaque as well as the flashing beacons, and as part of the
message here in our current policy is that when "When
Flashing" and special time period messages shall not be used
in school areas in California as they are not supported by
CVC22-352. And for that very reason there are more support
language going in, "When Flashing" message is misleading
because it suggests that the speed limit is enforced only
when the flashing beacons are in operation. The speed of 25

is in effect based on the presence of children, per CVC22-352. So, that's why, even in the City of Roseville I've noticed that they have been using that speed feedback and intuitively what they are trying to do is they are trying to get on during the times when school is open, but what they are, I think, training probably to the motorist is to pay attention only when they're on, even though they're not saying as much, and we might be misleading the motorist because the next time, around 7:00 p.m., then when there are kids around and you don't have it on, then it would violate the CVC.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I hear you.

MR. BHULLAR: So, it's setting the wrong precedent even in that particular case. So, I think we need to either amend our California MUTCD before we do any other action, or check with the Vehicle Code regarding that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Thank you. Let's open it to the public. Oh, you have a question for Johnny?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No, one thing, a point of information, probably five or ten years ago when Jennie Meyers was here, this subject was brought to the meeting, to the discussion but it was from the Caltrans legal point of view, the interpretation of the "When Children are Present" does not reflect, by wording, according to the California

Vehicle Code. So, I don't remember completely what happened during that discussion.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: I think the sign now reflects the Vehicle Code exactly.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I understand -- well -- not verbatim, because one of the legal Caltrans legal was interpreting or recommending lengthy language, because it says to and from the school, and during the siesta or noon time, blah, blah, blah.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: I think, doesn't the law say something about lunchtime, the lunch recess?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yeah, right. I remember that probably Farhad remembers that.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: I wasn't here at that long ago. I'm one of the young guys.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Ah come on.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Because he got angry at the older guys, so I'm one of the young guys.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Let's open it to public. If any members of the public have any thoughts they want to share on the item.

Yes, sir?

MR. MONROY: This might just be anecdotal but -oh, I'm sorry -- Edgar Monroy, private citizen at this time.
The County of San Diego got a grant from OTS and they put

in five of these radar signs and it tells you how fast 1 2 you're going. And you can talk with Carl Shaffer at the 3 county right here. Six months later the speeds were back up 4 to where they were before. So, I mean that's just -- and he 5 has the data, he has to show OTS what happened with his money and how it was spent and what happened. That's what 6 7 Carl tells me. Thank you. 8 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: People always drive safe speed that day, think it's safe further on. We 9 10 learn that over and over and over. 11 Okay, any other members of the public? 12 (No response.) 13 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Seeing none, back 14 to the Committee. So, you heard all the creative ideas. 15 COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Thank you. 16 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: You're welcome. 17 Okay. Good luck. 18 We go now to Item 10-6, that's a Proposal to 19 Restructure the California Traffic Control Devices 20 Committee, it's an item introduced by Caltrans. 21 Mr. Henley? 22 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: I'll go find Robert, 23 while you guys start. 24 COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: He needs to hear this. 25 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Do you want, if

you want I can move to Item No. 9, Information Items, until
Robert comes.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Why don't we do that, yeah.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Let's go to Item No. 9 until Mr. Copp joins us. Item No. 9 is Information Item MUTCD 2009.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Okay. You know, I'm sure we all know that the Federal MUTCD, 2009 MUTCD is out, and of course that begins another cycle for us, and it just so happens that we just ended the last cycle, so this is perfect timing. Now we'll be employed for at least another two years, right.

Anyway, Johnny, do you want to explain, you know, what it means and what we're going to be doing?

MR. BHULLAR: All right. Thanks, Wayne. I'm Johnny Bhullar with Caltrans.

Basically, first of all I do want to update everyone here regarding the Revision 2 of the 2003 MUTCD that we were currently working under, and that at the last meeting we had been given the go ahead. And we were going to finalize it. Tomorrow is the drop dead date but because of change in horses (sic, phonetic) for the FHWA side, we have had some issues that have come up in the last two or three weeks that were not brought to our attention earlier,

something like 37 page comments that were submitted to us on December 22nd, that we had to wrestle with. So, in short, we have basically worked on those and reconciled them as of like ten minutes ago while I was stepping outside and talking to Steve Byburn (phonetic), no joking. I mean that's how we are operating on this one. So, I been now given the go ahead, so tomorrow morning we will be issuing the California MUTCD revision. The current one that we have is September 26, 2006, so tomorrow we will be issuing the update to that.

So, having said that, of course as most of you are familiar, December 16th is when the Feds came out with the 2009 MUTCD and it takes effect on December — January 15, 2010 for all states that have it as a normal charter, to have it adopted as is. For our state, as a number of other states, we are given two years and for that we have until January 15, 2012 to adopt this new 2009 MUTCD. And for those of you who have had time to look at it, of course it has a number of new signs, new policies, new devices, the look, feel and also the formatting has been changed completely. So, that's the one that we are going to undertake.

And what I'm going to at least ask the Committee today is that having now starting on a new process, what I want to seek from the Committee is that this time around how

are we going to approach it? I have a few suggestions which I'm going to throw out before we begin, and then I'm going to let the Committee decide, and at least give us direction in California how we are going to approach it this time around, because it's a new manual, new formatting, new style but, at the same time it has gone through extensive, I would say discussion at the national level, and we have been also exposed to it because most of it was issued as though there was proposed amendments, as of last year. So, it has been a year and a half it has already been out. So, it's not that this time around, it's not like California is not being hit cold with it for the first time, so we have had about a year and a half, at least, through the notice of proposed amendments, to take a look at it. So, I do not envision this time we should take two years and go through the full cycle and then adopt it, because it's a new manual but a lot of things we have been exposed to it, we can probably work a little bit quicker this time and hopefully my goal is if we can just do that within this year, and of course by saying that I don't mean to rush into it but, what I propose is a series of workshops like we had done the last time around, on different topics, and those workshops can be either set one north, one south, or however we want to approach it. But, in those workshops all we are going to discuss is not the entire changes, if I'm given the liberty to, what I will

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

do is I will prepare the material in advance, in the sense that some of the things that the Feds do not even allow us to touch, meaning the "shalls" that are newly proposed, why even go through the exercise of discussing it if we don't have that right to look at those. So, if we can just look at the things that we were allowed the flexibility to change or modify, so if I can narrow down that list it will make the work easier for us, and have some workshops and try to do it a little bit at a quicker pace, that's my hope. But, of course I'll let the Committee decide how we approach this time around.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Johnny, I heard that there were like about five thousand comments only from California to the National, probably a lot of them were repetitive and duplication but still substantial amounts.

MR. BHULLAR: Yeah, there were over 15,000 to 19,000 comments that were total, yeah.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Nationally, yeah, and 5,000 I think were from California.

Mr. Babico?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Okay. My understanding is that the National MUTCD is available and it's been revised, at the same time we have California MUTCD is changed but we haven't seen it yet. So, there are two documents, two of them to the panel, we haven't reviewed or

seen them yet but, to please the California MUTCD it's only a revision. We have seen up to date, except whatever is coming from tomorrow and on, what you -- are you going to publish it in the website, Caltrans website?

MR. BHULLAR: Yes, the California MUTCD update, basically the Committee has seen it. And we had gone through the open public comment period from July through September 22nd, so there shouldn't be any surprises there. All we did was just to do some cleanups and other stuff but, most of the stuff has gone through this Committee, so there's nothing new. Whatever the Committee has recommended since September 26, 2006, about 40 items, those are the ones that are included in my update that we will be issuing tomorrow, and it will be posted online tomorrow.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Okay but --

MR. BHULLAR: So, that shouldn't be new.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I remember when you asked us for any comments, we sent the comments.

MR. BHULLAR: That's correct.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: But we haven't seen them. Whether how, what format, was included, or they were not included.

MR. BHULLAR: Well, we had shared with everyone, and it's currently even today, it has been posted online and the red color text version we showed how we were addressing

those comments.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Okay.

MR. BHULLAR: So, it has been there.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Okay. Let's assume that we will have those and we will finalize it at this one step.

MR. BHULLAR: Yes, that's correct.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: And then we have to look on the Federal version and then match the two to see how we are going to agree with the two documents.

MR. BHULLAR: Yes. Basically the way, if you want to approach it as today, as of today, standing here, the September 26, 2006 version of the California MUTCD is the official version in California. Tomorrow, once I issue the update, that becomes the official manual in our state. The MUTCD 2009 is in the background, it does not become applicable in our state until this Committee and Caltrans takes action. So, that's what we are going to be working on throughout the year, going through that exercise to see which one of those changes are okay for California and which ones are not, and working with that flexibility. But, that's, the MUTCD 2009 has no bearing or applicability currently as of this moment in California. It is not until we act on it.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Okay. But, are we going to adopt that, tomorrow's California MUTCD or it's a given?

MR. BHULLAR: No, for tomorrow's California MUTCD update is only going to include what we had already worked through our previous meetings, so that's all it's going to include. I'm not touching the MUTCD 2009 at all, that's up to the Committee throughout the year to go through these workshops and make those decisions.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: The one that is going to get on the website tomorrow pretty much includes all those 40 things that Johnny said that we have been going through for the last two years, three years, whatever.

Mr. Fisher?

would like to set the goal, and I agree with you, of posting the 2010 California MUTCD no later than the end of December. I think we should set that as a goal. And I think we've been through this a couple of times, and I think we get better at it every time we go through it. I would like for us not only to review the new "shalls" and "shoulds" in the MUTCD but, I'd also like us just to take a second look at the current "shalls" and "shoulds", and there aren't many but there are a few that are in deviation with the MUTCD currently. Just to make sure we still want to be there.

MR. BHULLAR: That's a very good point, because we had promised the Feds, the last time around, even though we got grandfathered in with a lot of the "shall" and the

"should" violations of the National MUTCD, we did promise at that time that we will, over time, take a look at them and see if, whenever the time comes, if we can change them, yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: And also along the way we adopt small changes in language that enhance what we have but it doesn't rise to the level of importance where we have to issue a directive. For example, what we just approved for bicycle timing. And I think that would be the time to incorporate all those small changes that have occurred along the way, include those as we review the National MUTCD.

MR. BHULLAR: Yeah, but John, up to today, whatever even at today's meeting is being recommended, I'm going to be putting that into the memo tomorrow?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: That's going to be in there tomorrow.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, tomorrow.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Oh, okay.

MR. BHULLAR: Yes, yes, so we are moving at a faster pace. I already --

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Tomorrow's document will be our starting point.

MR. BHULLAR: Yes, because I don't know if you noticed or not but, during the break I had already shown to Jacob the sign that was proposed this morning, I had Jennifer do the sketch and also include that in the figure,

and she already showed it to Steve Byburn (phonetic) of FHWA and they agreed, and Jacob agreed, so that was in. And I got the language from Jeff, I'm going to put that in. So, tomorrow at least we'll be starting from that day onward, only new stuff.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's why he was trying to sell us that last quarter after lunch. I told you he wanted to get it in the manual tomorrow.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Thank goodness they -MR. BHULLAR: To me, it's self-serving because it
starts with a clean slate.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Well, thank goodness they canceled our flights and we can do all that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Very good. But the goal that you set, as an incoming Chairman, that's going to affect Item No. 11 now, on the two or three meetings this year you're not going to be able to achieve that.

One other thing on the workshops that you mentioned is that it was my experience, for the last four, five years, workshops are only effective if all members show up. Otherwise, if you're missing two members, I don't really see a whole lot of benefit, because then we have to re-discuss the item all over again and you are going to bring new comments and all that. It's not that effective.

MR. BHULLAR: To me not only am I looking at the

workshop for the members, actually for example for bicycle or for other topics, when we are going to be looking at Part 9, we, in the workshops want technical people. So, for the voting yes, it's going to come to the Committee for all those changes but, for the technical side, Caltrans being a State Highway Agency, we lack the expertise of the local angle, so in these workshops we don't want to have only the cities represented here but if somehow we can make it that other cities and their engineers will meet some of these —

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And that's going to be up to you to get the word out, tell the right people. But what I'm saying is --

MR. BHULLAR: Well, we will be going through SHSP or some other avenues to gather some of these people.

Saying is that the last four or five years some of these workshops were used and there were only three of us. And then the item would come back the next day, and usually the workshop was the day before the meeting, and the next day we had to spend two hours already on the item in the Committee meeting, we would spend another two hours because the other five members were not there. So, what was the point of having a workshop? So, that's what I'm saying.

Chief? Are you set?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: Nothing yet

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Knowles and Mr. Mansourian?

(No response.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So, with that, our incoming Chairman already set the goad of end of 2010, which means on Item No. 11 you need to start scheduling a whole bunch of meetings and workshops very soon.

MR. BHULLAR: That's what I'm going to look for the Committee, when you're setting up the meeting dates for the regular meetings, if somehow -- I'm not saying tie the workshops to that but, I want the Committee to decide those workshop dates for us and we'll try to make those dates.

make those dates very early on, so people can schedule throughout the year, so that you put it on some kind of frequent basis, like second Wednesday of every other month or whatever that's supposed to be, decide how many you want, so people can start blocking time on their calendars, so we actually get members coming to workshops. Otherwise they're not really productive because, when you bring the item back here, all over again, it gets —

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: I will suggest, you know, Johnny can do his own work -- and the next meeting you figure out when we're going to do workshops. So, you need

to --

MR. BHULLAR: By next meeting we are going to lose probably three or four months already from the 12 month goal that we have, so what I'm going to suggest is probably if either today we can come up with some schedule or, if not, then within a week or two we can, through email exchanges, start setting up the workshops.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Let's discuss it when we get to Item No. 11 next meeting.

Mr. Mansourian?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: I just wanted to ask Johnny how many workshops do you think we need in 2010, in the next 12 months?

MR. BHULLAR: Well, I think the way we will do the workshops is topic wise, not like number of workshops, because each topic is going to require different people coming in. For example, on signals, in the signs workshop, we don't want signals people and in the signals workshop we don't want the sign people. So, depending upon the topics, there are about eight topics that I notice, broad topics in the California MUTCD, so that's a given that we need workshops, of course different entities coming into those workshops.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: But everyone in the Committee should be there. Hamid is suggesting that

Committee members attend all.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I'm saying that my experience, the adoption of the last MUTCD, we had a workshop the day before the devices committee. Of the eight members, only three members would go to the workshop. Then when the item comes to the Committee --

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: No, I understand that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: -- we re-discussed the whole thing all over. So, it's not productive.

Saying if you're suggesting that we go to all the workshops, because that's a technical workshop that they haven't wrestled down the problems, the issues, I'm for you guys meeting, and then you come to us on a special — let's set aside two hours, three hours of the presentation on Chapter X, that one should be we make a commitment to be mandatory for all of us but, let them hash through it and my suggestion is because when I was chairman I was attending all the workshops, most of you wouldn't come because we called it workshop. I think if we make it part of like a two hour part of our agenda —

 $\label{eq:committee} \mbox{COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI:} \quad \mbox{Or maybe two day} \\ \mbox{meeting.}$

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Or a two day 1 2 meeting, then it's --COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Don't even call 3 4 it a workshop, make it a --5 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: -- as long as we 6 don't meet in Sacrament -- I mean San Diego, I think we --7 we want to go somewhere safe now. COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Don't even call 8 9 it a workshop, call it a two day meeting. Dedicate one day 10 to that specific chapter or issue, and the next day go to 11 our regular agenda. 12 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Yeah, it's a 13 meeting. 14 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Yeah, but the first part 15 would not be public. 16 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah. 17 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Open to the public. 18 COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: There is going to be, 19 then there is discussion on 2009 MUTCD, if someone want to 20 participate from public, they can. 21 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Well, but it's not an 22 open --23 COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Okay. 24 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: -- Brown Act meeting, 25 right.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Anytime you have more than four members of this Committee discussing anything, it's a Brown Act.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: No, but we aren't deciding anything.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Still you have a meeting and you are discussing agenda items that they're going to make to the agenda, that's Brown Act.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: We're receiving a report from the subcommittee on signals, a two hour session let's say, here is the recommendation, we take public testimony, we talk about it and we're done.

MR. BHULLAR: Actually that's a very good idea. Why don't we do this in a way that I have like eight groups that I can -- or eight topics that I can think of, and we could subcommittees on each of those eight topics, and of course you can assign some members on each of those subcommittees, but all members don't have to be on each of the subcommittees. And of course I'll also solicit the technical from local agencies as well as Caltrans on each of those subcommittees, and that's how we can work and put it together.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Yeah, but is it a working meeting or is it a public meeting?

MR. BHULLAR: It will be a working meeting, it

will be a working technical meeting, not a public meeting. 1 2 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Okay. 3 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Theirs will be 4 technical, ours will be a committee meeting. 5 MR. BHULLAR: Yes. COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Then we will have two 6 7 day meeting, the first day we'll just discuss that 2009 MUTCD. 8 9 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Either one and a 10 half or two days, depends on how many of those subcommittees 11 are ready to give us their presentation in a public forum. 12 COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Okay. 13 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: We'll discuss it 14 more when we get to Item No. 11. Anything else on this? 15 (No response.) 16 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No. Okay, thank 17 you. Now, Zabir, go on. 18 MR. ZABIR: I just want to --19 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Come to the 20 podium. Sorry, you have to come introduce yourself so that 21 he can record it. 22 MR. ZABIR: Zabir (indiscernible) City of Poway. 23 I just wanted to add that the FHWA has issued a CD that has 24 the 2009 manuals, it has the Power Point presentation, it

has the difference between the 2003 and the 2009, and it

25

also has the register that tells you why they took those actions. So, this is probably a good thing to start with.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Are you handing them out for free?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I was going to say, is that a bootleg copy or you just bought it?

(Laughter.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: They charge a lot of money, that's expensive. Okay. Anything else?

(No response.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Moving on, we go back to now Item 10-6 and we're waiting for Mr. Copp to come back to the room. It's a Proposal to Restructure the Device Committee, and Mr. Henley.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Okay. Well, I think it was at the last meeting, you know, there was a suggestion that we change or add some representation for I know at least the bicycles, to the Committee. And so I think we asked the bicycle group to, okay, give us, you know, a decision document or a formal proposal. And in the last few months they've put together a formal proposal and they've signed it, and they sent it to us. And they are recommended that they have basically a representative from two different agencies, two different bicycle groups, I think is the way it works. So, we have a decision to that document, it's

1	page 79 of 80. And the question is, what do we want to do
2	about it at this point?
3	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's the extent
4	of your presentation?
5	COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: That's the extent of my
6	presentation.
7	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: You have no Power
8	Point?
9	COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: No Power Point.
10	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: How about you,
11	Mr. Copp, do you have anything to add at this point or do
12	you want to wait to hear from the Committee?
13	MR. COPP: Yeah, I'd like to hear from the
14	Committee.
15	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So, you
16	heard the proposal from Caltrans, you have read the letter
17	that's in your packet, page 79. We'll start from
18	Mr. Mansourian.
19	COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Are you doing this
20	public? Are you taking public
21	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Any item that's
22	on the agenda has to go to public.
23	COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: No, that's what I'm
24	saying. I'll wait after I hear public.
25	COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: By the way, I want you

to know that this is -- I'm not going to say it's Caltrans' 1 2 proposal, this is a proposal from CBAC. 3 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: 4 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: That's why I'm 5 saying I would like to hear from the public. 6 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Sure. Okay. 7 Mr. Knowles, do you want to wait or do you want to make comments? 8 9 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I'll wait. 10 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Chief? 11 COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: I'll wait. 12 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: John? 13 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: I'll wait. 14 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: You guys back 15 there, the guys on the far left? Okay. So, we open it to 16 the public at this point and Jim. 17 MR. BAROSS: I'm Jim Baross, and at this point 18 representing the California Bicycle Advisory Committee, and 19 in a moment I'll represent the two organizations down there. 20 I'm in favor. 21 (Laughter.) 22 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's the kind 23 of presentation I like, get to the point without the 24 hyperbole. 25 MR. BAROSS: Yes, well it is almost 5:00 and you

guys are going to be here for three days so maybe --

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

I think you can read it. We think that the CTCDC originally started with the responsibilities of the Automobile Association, it's appropriately formatted except that it's not as representative as we think it should be for the legally allowed road users. So, we are asking for two positions representing each of the statewide bicycling organizations, which consist of the California Association of Bicycling Organizations, which was formed in the late seventies, I'm the President of that organization, and the other organization is the California Bicycle Coalition, formed in I think early nineties, I'm not sure of the exact date, I'm on the Executive Board of that Committee or that organization. Both organizations have been very active, both of them tried to provide broad representation across the state, although they have slightly different approaches to that, but they do, in all cases, promote safe, legal and courteous cycling. And I think you've seen, over the last couple of years, presentations by representatives of either or both organizations, and I think we've established ourselves as being able to provide support, technical advice and good representation of bicycling.

I should mention that, I think it was two weeks ago, I was successfully able to have Senator Kehoe's assistance in convening a task force, or at least a progeny,

a start of a task force, where we were trying to get her support and the support of many agencies in the state for reconvening the statewide Bicycling Committee which was active in the 1970s, resulting of which was the bike lane laws, several changes to the California Vehicle Code, and a couple other things I can't remember at the moment. At that meeting I had asked Senator Kehoe, and my understanding is the Caltrans Director, were supportive of our request, although not being specific about who or how many, and I think there was a letter sent to CTCDC from Senator Kehoe supporting that request.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That letter was shared with all the members.

MR. BAROSS: Great. So, I'm available for questions but, I think I've stated what we're up to.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Any questions?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Mr. Chairman, I have questions.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Farhad.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: I have a question, and I hope I can package it so I don't come across wrong.

The organizations that you represent, if I would say you're an advocate group, is that the right way of saying it?

MR. BAROSS: It's fair. Let me see where you're going with it.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Right. Because I want to put this -- really this is a question that I want to understand.

MR. BAROSS: Yes, certainly.

OPENS UP the Committee to for one advocate group, then how would us, so you're now sitting here with us, the two of you, how would we then not to say two for transit, two for trucking industry and two for ADA and so on, and so on, and so on, and you know, that's the part — we have a Committee somewhere around here that has 250 members, it's actually in your statement, you say that.

MR. BAROSS: The National.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Correct. So, the biggest issue I have, other than your problem statement that I am not fully agreed on yet, you need to convince me of that, but I don't know how would then we be not responsive to other advocates, because the transit guys can come and say the same thing, and the ADA guys actually we've had this request. Just so you know our history, also the manufacturer groups came and said, you guys are behind technology and you're not approving things, and we need, you know, so on and so forth. So, I would appreciate hearing. Remember, you're now sitting with us, right, because we've agreed with this along with Caltrans Director, now we've got

all these other issues. How do we say no to them, or maybe we shouldn't say no to them?

MR. BAROSS: Well, first off, as much as you all enjoy my participation, it probably won't be me that's set forward as a -- I don't feel I have the technical expertise.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So that's the end of the end discussion.

MR. BAROSS: Yeah, exactly.

(Laughter.)

MR. BAROSS: Although we don't know that. There's two approaches to your question. One addressing that a particular user group should or shouldn't be a member. If you are going to deny or decide that particular user groups shouldn't have membership, then I think the AAA representatives should bow out. That's the most confrontive response.

The other is that it's somewhat, and I don't mean this as, well, it's going to come across as a threat, I do have support from Legislatures for getting representation for bicyclists, and my understanding is at least one of the advocates, who I don't control, is trying to get a Legislature to put in Legislation to expand the representation of the group. That request will probably be very expensive.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: By the way, you

understand that anything that's proposed in Sacramento, it doesn't mean that it passes. It's just a proposed Legislation.

MR. BAROSS: I've heard that. Actually I've had several --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: About 3,500 pieces are proposed every year, 900 passes.

MR. BAROSS: Yes, yes, but I --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Just for clarification, because you said you don't want to threaten.

MR. BAROSS: Yes. I think that one way to head off the potential of that kind of expansion, if you don't think it's appropriate, is to make some movements towards getting wider participation.

One of the staff members for Senator Kehoe, when I told him about this potential, said, well, can't the argument be made that the roadway, the highway, has a limited number of legal users of the roadway, that is bicyclists, motor vehicle operators, actually equestrians and then the rest of them are crossing but not as big a part of traffic. I don't know if that argument stands or not, so I'm going to say from my personal perspective, I would prefer to have representation on this Committee for bicyclists and if it was expanded, I think my, our clout would be reduced, you know, would be diluted, so just as

with AAA probably wanting to keep their two out of eight memberships, I would not stand in the way but prefer that there were bicycling representatives and not transit, equestrians, skateboarders and what else.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: By the way, you made a statement assuming facts not in evidence that AAA has a position on this issue. And I would just like to correct you on that.

MR. BAROSS: You don't have two?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, but you said that AAA wants to stand in the way of this.

MR. BAROSS: Oh, oh, I'm sorry.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's not, that's not -- I appreciate if you speak for organization that you can represent only.

MR. BAROSS: I'm sorry, I apologize.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: I'm sorry, I just need to make sure. So, if you, not you but we're using you as an example, if the two organizations would be joining us, then additional advocacy groups wanted to come for a variety of good reasons, then you would not be supporting it?

MR. BAROSS: I can't answer that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I think what's he's saying is that -- I think what Mr. Mansourian is asking is that if next year this time we have eight additional

1	organizations each asking, using the same logic with two
2	representation, with 16 additional members coming to
3	Committee, and by that time you are a member of this
4	Committee, will you support the addition of those 16 new
5	members?
6	MR. BAROSS: I think it would depend on the
7	groups. I think it would depend on the groups.
8	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And what will
9	your criteria be?
10	MR. BAROSS: Skateboarders are not legal users of
11	the roadway.
12	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's not
13	MR. BAROSS: Legal users of the roadway.
14	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, do you
15	suggest some criteria for consideration?
16	MR. BAROSS: Yes.
17	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: What would those
18	criteria should be?
19	MR. BAROSS: I think legal users of the roadway.
20	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Which is the
21	examples that Mr. Mansourian mentioned.
22	MR. BAROSS: I think a roadway excludes
23	pedestrians, except as crossing.
24	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, the examples
25	like transit, like ADA,

MR. BAROSS: The highway -- includes, off the top of my head, I hadn't broached it.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Thank you, I was

just --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Any other questions for Jim here?

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: I have a question.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Ms. Wong?

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: You mentioned the

Statewide Bicycle Committee that's being reconvened and then there's the California Bicycle Advisory Committee, are those two different advisory committees?

MR. BAROSS: Yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: State advisory

MR. BAROSS: There's a California Bicycle Advisory Committee, which recommends to Caltrans, it's made up of approximately 12 members, and I can't rattle them off. The Statewide Bicycling Task Force, which is in its infancy and is apparently CHP is taking some leadership role in setting up the next meeting, the membership of that is going to be, as I understand it, flexible based on issues, and would be developing responses to issues that are raised but wouldn't be beholding to, or a Committee of Caltrans.

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: Okay. Is that more of a

temporary?

MR. BAROSS: I hope it's temporary. I've got too many meetings right now.

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: It's task based. Okay.

And then the Advisory Committee is a standing Committee?

MR. BAROSS: Yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: It sounds like it has a similar role to this group.

MR. BAROSS: Yep.

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: But it's specifically addressing bicycle issues on the road.

MR. BAROSS: Yes. And paths, yeah.

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: Right.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Fisher.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: I guess my question would be, you know, I'm glad that Caltrans seeks the advice of the bicycle users in the State of California and has established the Bicycle Advisory Group. Given that, why do you think then you would need to be involved in another advisory group that advises on traffic control, since you would be addressing that as part of the Statewide Bicycle Advisory Committee?

MR. BAROSS: Let me respond by talking about some recent history. This isn't a new request or a new interest on the part of bicyclists. And I don't know when we first

contacted Devinder and Caltrans about this opportunity.

But, CBAC and the Bicycling Organizations realized that this organization, this Committee, really is the top of the heap controlling body as far as providing recommendations to Caltrans.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

When we asked for representation on this Committee it was discussed and decided, not a written but a mutual agreement, that we would try a system by which the CTCDC would refer bicycling related issues to CBAC prior to your discussion of those items. There was to be a year long process, which has passed as of October, I think it was, during that year there was, like the NEV, NEV bike lane issues that was addressed at Lincoln, that was brought to CBAC and we provided some representation. You may recall I provided testimony on the back of CBAC. However, it's been our perception, and I don't have the documentation, that issues related to bicycling that we thought, and still think, should have come to CBAC first, never hit us. Primarily those items related to experimental experiments, for instance the Long Beach green lanes down the center came to you first -- actually it went to FHWA first and then came to you. It was a big surprise to us. The issue of -- well -- there were other issues as well. And, when an issue even had previously come to CBAC and CBAC had deliberated for hours or whatever it takes, and come to a conclusion and

recommendation and brought that forward, the only way to get that information to you was through public comment. other words, we weren't a member of your group. And the organization and the format of your deliberations are that there's an issue brought, public comment, and then you do your discussions. During those discussions, I, several times, it's all I could do to keep from jumping up and, you know, my -- it was of course my perception, my belief, that some of the arguably facts or perceptions presented by Board members were not the same as my understanding of what either the California Vehicle Code is or, in my particular area of expertise what the appropriate behavior of bicyclists in traffic should be. I'm a bicycling instructor/trainer for the League of American Bicyclists, we train bicyclists to help them be capable and legal courteous operators on the roadway, and I think I have some level of expertise that I suspect those of you, even though you ride bicycles, haven't any certified or actual experience comparable to what could be provided by those two organizations.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

So, getting back to your question, CBAC has a role, and I think in the future that role, when there's representation here for bicyclists, is to spend the time necessary, like with San Luis Obispo's issue with their particular intersection. If we'd had move time and we could spend the hours it takes with the expertise available on

that Committee, to then bring forward to you something that we think would work, it would be less work for you in other words, and participation as a member on this Committee allows for more opportunities to interact, to provide the bicyclist perspective.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Any other questions, Mr. Fisher?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Yeah, I just find that a little bit surprising, looking at what happened today. We spent many hours on an issue of bicycle timing, heard all different perspectives, sought the advice of researchers at U.C. Berkeley, setup a bicycle task force to look at this issue and deliberated quite some time on it, only to come away with the conclusion that we needed to install bicycle detectors and provide adequate bicycle timing.

I would think one would argue then that that system works but, again, we only advise Caltrans. And you advise Caltrans. And Caltrans issues the directive. So if the opinion of the Bicycle Advisory Committee is not being sought, we think it's Caltrans' responsibility to seek your advice. We advise them, you advise them, they have to come to a decision. I don't know that it's our role to schedule something that's on your agenda on your agenda, because Caltrans is the coordinator of it all.

MR. BAROSS: So, bicycling issues don't need to be

heard here because they could be taken care of at CBAC?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: No, I didn't say that.

I'm saying, while we have a perspective from the agency perspective, Caltrans I think intends, and should be seeking your advice before issuing a directive on something that affects bicyclists. And that's currently allowed under the current system where you are an advisory committee.

MR. BAROSS: It sounds reasonable to me, except that the obvious to me hierarchy of recommending bodies puts your far above CBAC. We've brought recommendations forward, for instance the use of Sharros, other things that have taken quite awhile to get through this organization after they've been approved at CBAC. My perception --

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: But they were approved, the first state in California, to approve them.

MR. BAROSS: Oh yeah.

MR. BAROSS: We've made great strides, we're just trying to go faster.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Any other questions? I have a couple quick questions.

Since you mentioned yourself that you're going to look at some criteria in case there's future membership requests and all that, I appreciate it if you share with the

members, you have two organizations here that are making the request, California Association of Bicycling Organizations, and California Bicycle Coalition.

MR. BAROSS: Correct.

Share with us the three pieces of information about each of those organizations, one is the year that they were established, the total number of registered members in each organization, and what type of organizations are they? Are they --

MR. BAROSS: They're incorporated 501(c)3 and 4.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: 501(c). And the year of establishment of each of those organizations?

MR. BAROSS: I don't have an exact but I could get you exact.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Ballpark?

MR. BAROSS: Late -- mid seventies for California
Association --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And the number of membership in each organization?

MR. BAROSS: That's more difficult because the CABO, the California Association of Bicycling Organizations has member organizations who have members, bicycle clubs and advocacy groups. So --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: These are dues

1	paying members.
2	MR. BAROSS: Yes, sir.
3	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And how much, how
4	many?
5	MR. BAROSS: I'd say over 100 for each of them
6	certainly.
7	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Each organization
8	has over 100,000?
9	MR. BAROSS: No, one hundred.
10	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: One hundred
11	individuals?
12	MR. BAROSS: Organizational members in the form of
13	CABO and individuals from CBC are far over
14	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, the two
15	organizations combined represent 200 people in the State of
16	California?
17	MR. BAROSS: No. The two organizations represent
18	all bicyclists in California, just as the AAA purports to
19	represent, I suspect, represents motorists.
20	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, we never say
21	we represent motorists, we only represent 10.5 million
22	members.
23	MR. BAROSS: Okay.
24	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: But, between
25	these two organizations, all I want to know is how many

members these organizations actually have, because you said you are going to be looking at some criteria in the future.

MR. BAROSS: Criteria --

Start an advocacy group and it's only myself and two other people, when I come to the Devices Committee, what are we looking at, what are the thresholds? If I form an Advanced Transportation System Management, call myself ATSM organization, and there are only three of us, is that what Caltrans needs to take into consideration? That's what I'm trying to see, how many members does your organizations, dues paying members they have.

MR. BAROSS: I don't have that information.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Is that something that Caltrans can share with us, that you share with Caltrans?

MR. BAROSS: I can certainly share it.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Because if you're incorporated and you are filing taxes, so you have got a number of registered, and how much you collected in terms of membership dues and all that, that's information that's readily available.

MR. BAROSS: Yes.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, thank you.

Any other questions for Jim?

(No response.) 1 2 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you. 3 you have something else to add? MR. BAROSS: I wasn't going to present this, 4 5 unless you decided that only one representative was appropriate for bicyclists, and --6 7 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, why did you decide two? 8 9 MR. BAROSS: We decided two because there's two 10 statewide organizations. 11 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. MR. BAROSS: All right. That's easier to do with 12 13 the two statewide but, if you decided, if you decided two 14 was not appropriate and one was appropriate, I would 15 recommend that CBAC, the California Bicycle Advisor 16 Committee, provide the representation that we think is appropriate for bicyclists. 17 18 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, thank you 19 very much for your time. Next person, I think I saw Dave 20 standing, and then I'll come to Zabir. 21 MR. ROSEMAN: I'll be short. Dave Roseman, City 22 of Long Beach. I think I've been to most meetings over the 23 last three years and sat out there --24 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: We appreciate

25

that.

MR. ROSEMAN: And I think this Committee works fine the way it is. If anything, I would like to see an additional local law enforcement representative rather than just the CHP. However, I think that the Committee is one that works well and listening to all items. Today's agenda is a prime example. We spent the vast majority of time on bicycle issues. I think not everybody got exactly what they wanted but it was a fair discussion of everything. And it's the same with transit. As I stand here representing the City of Long Beach, I represent all of those modes. take some offense to not including pedestrians in some of the comments of the previous speaker, because they are on the public right of way, and we do have signs related to pedestrians and we must keep them safe. Just because somebody uses the roadway doesn't mean that they're not part of that, your responsibility in Traffic Control Devices. So, I think the Committee is efficient in the way that it operates, having been here, and if you add members the discussions will become longer and more difficult to get to a resolution.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you for sharing your views.

Sabir?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. ZABIR: Sabir (indiscernible) City of Poway.

I was thinking to get over that issue of other organization

comes tomorrow and what do you do. Maybe if you make your model the same as the National Committee models, and you say okay, bicyclists is part of the Committee and transit is, pedestrian is not. So, if you take as a bigger umbrella, the policy is that yeah, we do, you know, want the transit and the bicyclists, maybe that you get over that issue, what about representing bicycles, just an idea. So, it's — whatever it's worth.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you. I know you're very active at the National level and thank you for sharing that. Anybody else who wants to share their suggestions, their views, their recommendations with the Committee on this issue?

(No response.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Seeing none, I close it, bring it back to the Committee. Let's start with the right side, Mr. Mansourian, you wanted to wait to hear.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: I believe also -- Robert, do you have anything or you just want to hear us?

MR. COPP: I have a few things, do you want me to go now or --

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Please, if you don't mind, yeah.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, please, you go first.

MR. COPP: I'm Robert Copp with Caltrans. I'm the Chief Division of Traffic Operations.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

I took down a few comments, as I was listening to the conversation so far and on the surface I agree with having bicycle representatives on the CTCDC. I think that it's important that we recognize the changes that are happening. You made a really good point earlier about 40 years and not a lot of progress and all of a sudden things are happening. I also think that the point was well made here that the CTCDC has spent a lot of time on bike issues and has done a pretty good job on it in the last year. perfect, room for growth but, we do have to take into account that as a department, from Caltrans' perspective, we're implementing a complete streets policy. We need to look at everybody, not just cars. We're looking at a smart mobility program, move-ability, accessibility, connectivity, we're trying to get ourselves, as Wayne Henley mentioned earlier, we're trying to bring ourselves from 1970 something, when we started to be Caltrans, to actually start being a Department of Transportation. And also there's AB32. Now, we need to deal with the greenhouse gas emissions, climate change and how better to do that than to get more people on bikes.

Now, how we do that is the question that I need help from this body. It's a very complicated issue. I

personally don't like committees, they get too big. I think this committee is the right size. If we add members to it, it will become unwieldy, we won't be effective. See how long the meeting is today with this size of a group, and imagine what it would be like with doubling the number, even two more would be tough.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

So, we have to find a way to improve, I believe, the Committee organization structure. I think we've not done a good job in using the committees effectively. think one of the problems with the bicycle detection issue was that the Committee wasn't well attended. We, as a body, Caltrans, as providing leadership to this, did not follow up to make sure that everyone from every aspect was attending the meeting. So, when we got the final recommendations, we all thought we were there, pretty close, but a few concerns. But, it turned out that we didn't have full attendance at that Committee. That's just not appropriate, cannot stand and it must be corrected. And I appreciate advice, however, you know, we'll have to, as Caltrans, decide how to do something if we don't get a good recommendation. We'll need to do something to structure those Committees effectively. And then I'd like to find a way to get better dialogue and discussion at these meetings. I think another really good point was made, and I've heard it several times in the year that I've been coming to your meetings, is that Robert's

rules of order is just a little too strict, you open up for public hearing, then it comes back to the Committee, and the Committee doesn't address the same issues, you go off in a different direction, you decide in a different issue, you start talking about a new topic, it's never opened back up for discussion.

So, there are ways of doing it. I have some ideas about how to do that. What I would suggest is that there are changes we could make to the bylaws of this organization to make these things more structured, to make sure if we do effectively use CBAC, if we did not bring them in for an experimentation, I apologize for that, and we should make sure that's part of the structure. I think there are other things we could do but the best way to do would be to get a group together and talk about that, make a proposal for your next meeting that would lay out a way to update the bylaws, improve the Committee structure and provide better dialogue during these meetings, that would include not only bicyclists but pedestrians, ADA, transit, equestrians, whoever else wants to come talk.

So, that's my two cents worth.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. You said something I need to clarify, because I heard it a third time today. That in 40 years no progress has been made. That cannot be any farther from the truth. If you go look at the

infrastructure in California, we have one of the best bicycle infrastructures in the country. We have bicycle lanes on the streets that were built in the seventies.

Orange County arterial system was built, and Conrad Lipinski is sitting there in the City of Irvine, he was designing streets in the City of Irvine in the late seventies and early eighties, and they all have dedicated bicycle lanes. They have a wonderful bicycle trail system in most of California. So, saying that no progress has been made is kind of a little bit, I think, unfair.

Now, you mentioned about the complete street policy and based on the complete street policy, you -- I'm just asking these and again, you know, I don't have a position, I'm listening -- I just want to understand the logic. You said you have a complete street policy and as of the result of the complete street policy and AB32, you think that those are the reasons for adding membership specifically from the Bicycle Advocacy on the Committee.

Now --

MR. COPP: That's not exactly what I said. So, if you're going to restate my statements, I'd like to restate your statements. That's incorrect.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, no, I apologize. I apologize if I did that. In terms of Committee operations and bylaws, the Committee operations

and bylaws were established by Caltrans when they established the Committee. They can be changed at anytime, that's different from the organization membership.

In terms of representation on the Devices

Committee, I would like to ask you this, and you may not have it but, it may be good to take into consideration, what percentage of the total system users in California are bicycles, are pedestrians, are transit users and are

Americans with Disabilities? And I know for a fact that the transit uses and Americans with Disabilities are significantly larger percentage of total system users than the bicyclists. So, if it's the inclusion based on the interest, I think that you may want to look at the whole thing in a package rather than trying to say oh, okay, and I understand your inter-modal argument and all that but, inter-modal is a lot more than bicycle, it's transit, it's ADA, it's pedestrians.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: All the road users.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah. Anyway, so with that, you know, I just want to understand, again, you know, without -- I really am thinking out loud on this but, the only reason I brought up the issue of 40 is because some people here, we have made a career being proud that we design good transportation system. One of them is sitting over there, he's my mentor, Conrad Lipinski. Dave is

sitting over there. Zabir is sitting over there. For the last 30 years that we have been doing this, we have been designing bicycle facilities. So, if you go drive through a lot of areas in Southern California, it has excellent bicycle facilities, and it's not like that 40 years we haven't done anything, we have just sat around. Now the last two years all of a sudden the lightbulb went off.

But in terms of like adding, in terms of inter-modal representation, I suggest that you strongly look at the percentage of the total system users and based on that make a decision.

Mr. Mansourian?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: You know, I heard Robert, and I want to pick up on the part that he said, which is towards the end of his statement. He says, hey guys, we've determine there is a need, we need your help to figure out how to solve that need. So, I want to take that and move on with it.

I think the best way is a couple of us, and I'll volunteer, and I talked to John as an incoming Chairman representing a large city, John and I, Jim, Robert, whoever else, Robert you think, let us get together, let us talk about these issues. I am not convinced of the public problem statement. I am not convinced what's the solution but, I'm committed in figuring out how to solve it, so there

are no miscommunications, so we're all on the same side.

If -- I can tell you one thing, if I was guaranteed that I would have you on the Committee for as long as I'm on the Committee, I'll be voting for it in ten seconds. But, no serious, because of what I have seen, you know, how professional you have been and how widely you advocate a position, you've been also very understanding of other issues.

My job is a local agency, I have to make sure that whatever we come up with is doable and it's practical. So, at times we get defensive because we're being pulled and pushed and, you know, when Long Beach comes out with a green crosswalk, I don't know what mechanism you guys use but, in ten minutes the President of my Board wants to know why he doesn't get one. But, serious, those are the realities that we have to deal with.

But, I think it's an opportunity, we might not come to a solution but at least I think that's the best way, is let John and I, Robert, Jim, whoever you guys think, you know, spend a few hours, come back with the problem statement, how to solve it, maybe the solution is different than joining the Committee, maybe it is joining the Committee and doing other things, I don't know but, that's my suggestion on how going forward, because when I first reads the problem statement, I'm not buying that. I do buy

many things you said, could be better communication, blah, blah, blah but, you know, we're experts, we know everything on this Committee but, the problem statement says we don't know everything, you know.

But, serious, so that's my suggestion. I'd like to help Robert and Caltrans Director on tackling this issue and cooperatively and see how we can give him a couple of solutions. Then it's, then we see where we go. That's my recommendation.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you.

Mr. Knowles?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, I mean two different things. I mean I look at it from how would the process we've experienced have improved if we had cyclist representatives on this Committee, or how much does it work better to be able to go to the Bicycle Advisory Committee, really sit down and work through an issue with those advocates, and then bring that back to this Committee. It's almost like a subcommittee on that specialty, where we iron out issues and really hear from everybody, and then bring it back at this level, because, you know, I'm speaking to Caltrans as a representative of cities, and so naturally my mayor, my city council, my city manager, we deal with our local cyclist, you know, whether it was the East Bay Bicycle Coalition when I worked for Santa Barbara (sic) or the Santa

Barbara Bicycle Coalition for Santa Barbara County. we've always had this, as a local city, balancing act between all the special interests, the ADA, the transit, the school, the pedestrians, the cars. And then I have to speak for how do these policies we're talking about, how do we implement them at the city level? And I'm only going to speak from that level, that this is a much more manageable group, it deals with the people administratively that have to implement these policies once they're enacted, and have to think through what problems are we going to run into administratively. And I don't see that, you know, and I'm not in your shoes, I don't know how you have to implement this policy administratively the way I've got to sell it to my mayor and I've got to deal with the political fallout and just how we make it all work. I think it's a different perspective than just advocates would have, because we have to take the MUTCD and go back and actually apply it. And these different groups don't have to apply these rules and worry about the application and where do we need to tweak language because of this realized situation and this difficulty we're going to have in applying this rule. So, you know, I'm fairly new to this Committee at

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

this same time, so I'm comfortable with this format, and I

dread, you know, the camels we'd end up with if a larger

committee were trying to design a horse, you know, it's

tough enough as it is right now.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. We will come back to you. Let's go to the Chief.

Statements that were made. I think, you know, Robert Copp from Caltrans has already — Robert Copp has already acknowledged or suggested that there's ways that we could improve efficiencies, that we could make better use of the subcommittees and committees that are already at our disposal. I'd agree with what's been said earlier that, you know, the engineers, they are designing roadways for all users, they are addressing the entire system. And it's not just the cars, it's not just the people on the asphalt but, it's how all those other things relate and how, besides keeping everybody safe, you keep things moving, and you keep good flowing and all that stuff. I think it's much more comprehensive than that.

not been run by CBAC before they've come to the Committee, you know, that should have. By the same token, in the short time that I've sat on this Committee, we've had cities and counties come here and say oh, by the way, we'd like to tell you that we installed this illegal striping a year ago and maybe we should tell you about it. Those things happen.

And so when they happen, you try to redirect, and you try to

get everybody doing the way that it's supposed to be done, you acknowledge it and try to take some corrective steps to make sure it doesn't happen again, and everybody understands the process, and you rely on the expertise that you've got.

And I guess another -- I'm still trying to figure out how to process this but, you know, one of the statements that Mr. Baross was making was talking about the AAA membership here, and to me that statement was alluding to the fact, or insinuating that AAA was an advocacy group.

And I'm not sure I follow that logic. If you want to call AAA an advocacy group for traffic safety, I'll buy that but, it's not like AAA is representing motorists and trying to get as many people as they can behind the wheel of a car. They're trying to improve traffic safety, and they have a much more global approach than a narrow focus on a particular mode of transportation or anything else. So, I think there's a difference there in comparing AAA with some other groups we might be talking about.

That's all I have to say.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Fisher?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Yes. I believe that there are ways to improve the ability of our Committee to get the perspectives of the different users of the highway. You have committees, and I think there could be a greater effort to inform those committees of the issues that are

coming before our committee, so that way we have the benefit of your knowledge, your expertise and your perspective, just as happened today.

I know when we went through this bicycle detection and timing issue, we involved Bob Shanto, bicycle expert.

We didn't have your names but, still, the Chairman appointed a subcommittee of bicycle experts, bicycle advocates, as well as people who represent local jurisdictions, as well as Caltrans, to come together and work out something, present it to us so that we could have something to adopt. And that's the process that occurred.

Now, maybe if we aren't -- if Caltrans isn't reaching all of you, then maybe there could be improved communication and involvement but, certainly I think there's always been a willingness to include experts such as yourselves in the deliberations when we're discussing something special.

In my time on the Committee, the areas where we have spent the moist time have been on those special users, bicyclists, pedestrians and the handicapped. We spent the most time and we've had the most special committees to deliberate those issues, so that we come out with something that accommodates all uses of the highway system. And highway includes sidewalks, roadway doesn't but, highway includes sidewalks, and we adopt the California MUTCD on

streets and highways, it includes all users.

But, I would submit that if we -- what are we here for? We are here, you established us, Caltrans, to satisfy Section 21-400 of the Vehicle Code, that says that before you adopt regulations, you shall seek the advice of local jurisdictions. And you use us as that opportunity for that.

We are not here to be advocates for special modes or users. If we were, we'd have a committee of at least 40. And some of us participate in that Committee at the National level where there are 40 voting members, and they represent a number of organizations, whether they're the road users or ITE, or whether they're the advocacy for the blind, or bicycle advocates, there are any number of advocates, and you have a committee of 40. Once you open that door, that we want these special interests, modal interests, you end up with a committee of 40. But, to deliberate on those, there's 250 members at the National Committee level, that deliberate on these, make recommendations that go to the Board of 40, because they want all interest involved. That's what we would end up with.

So, we're here to satisfy Section 21-400 of the Vehicle Code, which says you shall consult with local jurisdictions. That's the only reason we're here. If you want a committee on complete streets, that could be another

committee but, we're here to satisfy that provision of the Vehicle Code. I don't think we could be very effective, and now it's 5:30 already, but I don't think we could be more efficient if we opened it up to nine, ten, 12, 20, 40 members, it just wouldn't work.

So, I think the structure we have, where you seek the advice of local jurisdictions, who are in charge of meeting the needs of pedestrians, meeting the needs of the blind, meeting the needs of bicyclists, meeting the needs of people who need to truck their goods in and load, meeting the needs of all uses of the highway, that's what local jurisdictions do. And I've got to balance all those things when I go back to my day job. We're already doing that. And I've got to balance bicycle concerns with every other concern. We are doing that. So, I'm not here as a modal interest. I'm not here oblivious to the needs of the blind. I'm not here oblivious to the needs of bicyclists, and I'm certain welcome to be educated by the expertise that's provided to me by those who are more familiar with the subject. But, I'm not here as an advocate. And I'm just worried that if we try to bring in all the special interest and advocates, we'll be an unwieldy committee.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you,
Mr. Fisher.

Ms. Wong?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: I agree with the comments that were made. I've been on the Committee for about three years now and I have always been impressed with the way that the Committee looks at issues objectively, and when there are issues that are specific to a special interest or need, that that group is usually well informed of the meetings and are well represented here and ample time is given to both sides of the issue if there are, you know, more than one opinion about it. And I feel like we deliberate, you know, effectively about the issues. And certainly having the people on the Committee who represent the cities and the counties, those are the people who implement things, and the one thing that I lack is I don't have that practical knowledge or experience, you know, with a lot of these issues. And so having that expertise, I think is really important. And the fact that they, you know, they're not representing any modal interest, they have to represent the citizens and the residents and the users of their cities or county roads, and I think they do a good job of doing that. And I think a lot of these, like the cities, have special bicycle coordinators and even departments.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

As AAA, we worked closely with the City of San Francisco, we've also worked with the San Francisco Bike Coalition. I've been a member of the Bike Coalition for probably as long as I've worked for AAA, and we've

collaborated with them on issues like good road and pavement, making sure that we have, you know, we don't have huge potholes for bikes or motorists, that's not good for anyone.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

I do feel like I have to defend AAA a little bit. We've tried to, you know, evolve as the 100 year old Association that did start as a motoring club, an automobile club, it's in our name, we can't really get over that but, we do represent multi modal interests and we've always tried to be an advocate of all users of the transportation system. And I think that we do that, especially the California AAA Clubs, and there are a number of other clubs across the country that maybe represent other interests but, in California we have so much transit and bicyclists and I think that AAA has evolved beyond that, you know, automobile or motorist interest. And so I think that we are the in the unique position of being kind of the consumer interest group, and all users of the transportation system. hope that we do a good job of doing that. Thanks.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you. At the risk of cutting it short, I was told we have to be out of here by 5:45 the latest, because Devinder needs to pack. There's another group that has the room at 6:00 o'clock, and he needs 15 minutes to get this stuff out.

So, go ahead, Mr. Babico.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: One thing I would like 1 2 to say, that if we accept restructuring or open this item, I 3 bet you it will lead us to a very wide open door. 4 remember in the past there was another group came before 5 this panel to have been represented in the panel, and they were the vendors. And we discussed that issue in a very 6 7 lengthy time and the decision was, well, if we do that then 8 there are other users, road users, they have to be accepted. 9 Believe me, if we open this one, next meeting we will have 10 so many other several applications for the same 11 representation in the panel. And one of them is probably the Truck Association, they are very vital users to the 12 13 roadways and they pay higher taxes. I mean they will be 14 here. Golf carts users, they will be there. Mothers 15 Against Drunk Drivers, although they are not a vendor, or 16 they are not bicyclists or pedestrians, but they are 17 affecting the traffic. Would you allow them to go? 18 So, how far do we go? Where do we draw the line? 19 So, it is very, very sensitive issue. And yet, this 20 Committee is an advisory to the state, and the state, they 21 do have a branch of the bicyclists, and they are in 22 continuous communication with these groups. So, as we are 23 advisory, and of course I mean the CBAC will be advising the 24 Caltrans, and Caltrans bring it to us, these issues, and we

will discuss them, as we are doing them today and before,

25

and even in the future we'll continue doing that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you. Okay. We have like a very few minutes because we have one or more items for our next meeting.

Mr. Copp and Mr. Henley, was that your view, pretty much you heard what the Committee has said?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Yeah, I think just about everything I was going to say was --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And I think
Mr. Mansourian made the suggestion to make himself and
Mr. Fisher available to sit down with you and further work
through your issues and see what other possible potential
alternatives might be available, so that you have all the
facts. And thank you for bringing it to the Committee, we
appreciate it.

Any other issue on this? Any other discussion?

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Next meeting.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Mr. Singh is suggesting for the next meeting, this is Item No. 11 by the way, Mr. Singh is suggesting, if you please take out your calendars, he's looking at either April 22nd or April 29th, or May 6th or May 13th.

Let's go with the first one, April 22nd, are there any members that cannot make April 22nd? You cannot, two cannot make, three cannot make.

April 29th? 1 2 COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: It's spring break time. 3 A week earlier would have worked better. 4 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: How about May 5 6th? May 6th everyone, it's after spring break, no? COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: My problem is anytime 6 7 before April 20th is our budget time and I've got to black out three weeks for that. 8 9 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Before April 10 20th. 11 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: So, for my 12 participation, it would have to be before the 20th. 13 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, let's go --14 how about April 15th? Mr. Fisher? How about April 15th? 15 Tax Day, hey nobody is going to forget that. How about 16 April 15th? If you say yes, remember you have to post your 17 taxes the day before, because you're going to be here until 18 like 6:00 o'clock, so. 19 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Mr. Chairman, the 20 rule is we're not going to change. 21 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, yeah, 22 because it's really difficult to schedule --23 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Because we schedule

and then two people later on change their mind and then we

come with up with a date that some of us cannot make.

24

25

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah. It defeats 1 2 the whole idea of having the item on the agenda. 3 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: A thousand dollar 4 fine if you want to change. 5 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, because if 6 something comes up and then you want to change and say I 7 cannot come, then Devinder has to go through a lot of 8 trouble and it's very difficult to find the time. 9 April 15th is as good as it gets because it's Tax 10 Day, nobody is going to forget. Is April 15th good? Going 11 to the left, going to the right. 12 (Asides.) 13 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: April 15th is good. I suggest nobody can change it. 14 15 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, in terms of 16 location, where is it going to be, south, middle, north. 17 North being what, Sacramento or Bay Area, Marin County? 18 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Whichever you like. 19 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: To be determined. COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: May be I can suggest 20 21 possibly Sacramento because I'd like for us to meet in a 22 workshop the day before. 23 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: On the 14th? 24 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Right.

Okay.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI:

25

COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Have our technical 1 2 workshop and I'd like Caltrans maybe to put together maybe 3 the smaller chapters that we can review and get those out of 4 the way. And then so that later in the year we can review 5 some of the big chapters that are, would take a lot of --COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So, next 6 7 meeting is going to be on April 15th in Sacramento, the day 8 before on April 14th there is going to be a workshop. 9 (Asides, cross talk.) COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: To ask a question 10 11 I'm sorry, on the 14th, did we decide we're having a 12 Committee meeting or workshop? 13 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Workshop. COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: We don't need to be 14 15 there, because I can't do the 14th. 16 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: So then we come back 17 to the same point, we don't need to be there, correct? 18 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. 19 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: So, we don't need, 20 so we shouldn't -- so 14th is optional. 21 COMMITTEE MEMBER FISHER: Who is "we don't need"? 22 COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Well that's what I'm 23 trying to --24 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. On the 25 14th, Mr. Bhullar, if you send out the agenda that you see,

the items that are going to be discussed on the 14th in the workshop, so the members can decide if they want to participate or not, depending on their area of interest.

MR. BHULLAR: Yes. Johnny Bhullar with Caltrans. The way I see the workshop is it's supposed to be pretty much on the workshops we set the agenda or the tone as to what we want to discuss and like John is suggesting, probably I'll have, rather than the sign, marking and signal, I'll have the other parts which are less small topics, and then with that either the Committee can set up right now as to which members want to participate, or I can throw out the invitation and everyone can decide as to who is going to come into those technical type of workshops.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Fair enough. Good suggestion. Is that clear?

Okay. With that, if there are no other items -COMMITTEE MEMBER MANSOURIAN: Well there is, I
mean no other items for us but just a point of information.
Robert was saying that he talked and Orange County,
everything is shut down as well?

MR. ROSEMAN: Yeah, they canceled Orange County, canceled Ontario, the only flights out of Burbank were late tonight and they were all sold out already.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah.

(Asides regarding travel, cross talk, asides,

1	not transcribed per Director.)
2	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I need a motion
3	for adjournment. Let's have a motion to adjourn the
4	meeting. A motion and second?
5	COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: Second.
6	COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. The
7	meeting is adjourned until April 15th.
8	(Thereupon, at 5:45 p.m. the meeting was adjourned
9	until the next scheduled meeting on April 15th.)
10	000
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
2.5	

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, TROY RAY, an electronic reporter, do
hereby certify that I am a disinterested person herein; that
I recorded the foregoing California Traffic Control Devices
Committee meeting; that thereafter the tape recording was
transcribed into typewriting.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said meeting, or in any way interested in the outcome of said meeting.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 21st day of January, 2010.

Troy Ray
Official Reporter